The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2005 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Action of the Legislature—Disagreement of the two Houses.

Temper of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

The news of President BUCHANAN'S Message reached us last night, and, as might have been expected, the most violent expressions of indignation seemed to fall from every tongue. He has repeated the old-world calumny against our people, and tells us we are as much under the dominion of Slavery as in Georgia or South Carolina. It is much easier contradicting such a statement than proving it.

The Legislature made good use of their time yesterday, and last evening, after a heated debate of several hours, the following bill passed the House by a vote of 35 to 3.

AN ACT DECLARING CERTAIN CRIMES HEREIN SPECIFIED, AND AFFIXING PUNISHMENT THEREFOR.

Whereas, a number of persons, pretending to act by authority of the people of Kansas, assembled in the town of Lecompton in November last, and proceeded to frame what they term a Constitution for the State of Kansas, under which an election was held on the fourth day of January last, for State officers; and

Whereas, one JOHN CALHOUN, the President of said pretended Constitutional Convention, claims to have authority, in a certain contingency, to declare by proclamation the aforesaid pretended Constitution to be the Constitution of the State of Kansas, and the persons purporting to have been elected on the 4th of January last, to be the lawful officers of Government for the people of Kansas; and,

Whereas, the aforesaid pretended Convention pos-sessed no authority whatever from the people of Kansas to form a constitution, or to assemble, engaged in a conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the people of Kansas, as secured by the Organic and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

Resolved, That if any individual claiming to have authority from the Convention which assembled at Lecompton in November last, to make a Constitution for the State of Kansas, *shall publish*, or the shape of an official proclamation, any declaration to the effect that the Constitution made by said Convention is the Constitution of the State of Kansas, or shall *call on any person* or persons *to act as officers* under said Constitution, or shall offer, or pretend to, or, in fact, commission any person claiming to be Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State under said Constitution, or claiming to be elected to either House of the Legislative Assembly, or a member to Congress, under said Constitution, shall assume the duties of any or either of said offices under said Constitution, or if any person or persons shall attempt in any manner whatever, to give effect to the Government under said Constitution, within this Territory, such person or persons, officer or officers, *shall be deemed guilty of felony*, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, *shall suffer death*. And this act to be in force from and after its passage.

This bill was prepared by Hon. G. W. DARNELLE, and adopted without amendment. For once, there is no buncombe in the action of a Free-State Assembly in Kansas. Its tone is strong, and strong hearts are behind it. The bill providing for a new Constitutional Convention has passed. RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

Yesterday the House bill declaring certain acts felony, which I sent you by last mail, was under consideration in the Council. An amendment was offered, providing that Governor ROBINSON should commence correspondence with the Governors of the Free States immediately, relative to securing aid from them in case the Lecompton Constitution should be received by Congress, and appropriating one-half a million of dollars for that object, but the amendment was lost. The bill was then put on its final passage, and *lost by seven to four*. By way of substitution, in part, Mr. LEARNED then offered the following conservative resolutions:

Whereas, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, in a late message accompanying the so-called Lecompton Constitution to Congress urging upon that body the acceptance by them of that instrument as the Organic law for the State of Kansas; and

Whereas, That instrument was conceived in the brain of maddened folly—born in corruption and matured by the hand of partisan iniquity; and

Whereas, The unwarrantable attempt of the chief official of a great nation to force upon an unoffending people an inquisitorial political engine like this, is without parallel in the history of Executive infamy, and the acceptance by Congress of that instrument is in opposition to, and in defiance of the often-expressed will of the people of this Territory, and in opposition to, and defiance of the intelligence and liberal sense of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the consummation of the villainous scheme of the admission of the Lecompton Constitution, in accordance with the President's Message already promulgated, would be, in our opinion—as we believe it is intended—a declaration of a war of extermination, not only against the free people of the Territory, but against the free people and the free sense of the people of the whole country.

Resolved, That in the event of such admission, we, in behalf of the people of the Territory, as reflecting their fixed and unalterable determination upon this subject, will view the same as a declaration of war, and relying upon the justice of our cause and the assistance of those who are bound to us by their sympathies and interest, both East and West, *we will go into the fight*, despite the disparity of our position for extermination or success.

After an animated debate that lasted till nearly midnight, they were unanimously adopted. Some voted for them because they went further than the bill—others because they didn't go as far. If this had been the first time resolutions had ever been adopted and sent abroad from Kansas, the effect might be well enough, but as it is, they have become common-place, and a solemn enactment would carry far more power and authority with it.

If the people of Kansas could be permitted to legislate, they would not hesitate an hour in passing the bill that went through the House so unanimously the day previous, but the Council takes "the responsibility" of thwarting their desires, and will return to their homes on Friday next, with the unenviable reputation of having faithfully represented the Hunker wing of the Free-State Party.

To-day, the State (Topeka) Legislature will meet on the plains as per adjournment, but they are not intending to remain in session but a few days. A code has been prepared during the recess that can be adopted without modification or debate.

The weather is cold, and this morning the thermometer was near zero. RANDOLPH.

Popular Turbulence and Disorder—Alleged Outrage.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

KICKAPOO, K. T., Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

A letter just received from Lecompton states that DEFFENBAUGH has been discharged by the investigating Committee, and is now in that city on private business. The same authority also reports that Governor STANTON has issued a requisition upon the Governors of three States, for the person of JACK HERNANDEZ, on the charge of his complication in election frauds. How much truth there is in the latter report I do not pretend to say. In ordinary times I should be disposed to give it a deaf ear; but such improbable things have lately come to pass, that my incredulity has entirely departed, and I am ready to receive with comparative credence, even Munchausen monstrosities.

The Investigating Committee are still in active co-operation, and are sending far and near for those persons upon whom suspicion rests. COWELL was here to-night, in search of citizens of this town who are under the imputation, if not positive accusation, of political guilt; but the most conspicuous were in Weston, and he returned without captives.

Captain MARKS, and other officers and prominent members of the Kickapoo Rangers, have taken up their temporary residence in Missouri. It is known by their friends to be a sensible discretion, and no feeling of fear, that dictated the movement. No degree of bravery can ward off midnight assassination, and such has been threatened them. In daylight they will meet their enemies, five to one, as I have seen them ready to do, but they are not willing, under the present state of affairs, to run the chances of being overpowered by superior numbers, unawares, and butchered in the presence of their wives and children.

The destruction of PAT LAUGHLIN'S property, a week ago, in Bonaparte, it was thought would appease the mob for a brief period, at least—the vindictive feeling which has raged amongst the followers of LANE against the Pro-Slavery settlers of that place; but, on last Saturday night, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, there was a repetition of the scene, only with increased atrocities.

A party, led by CHARLES LENHARD, a notorious Free-State leader in the guerrilla wars of Kansas, went to the office of Mr. BOYD, a lawyer—and the same who was about to fight a duel last Summer with General MEDARY—and calling BOYD to the door, fired a gun at him and ran him out the back way, shooting at him as he went; and then burned his office, books and papers into ashes.

Dr. DAVIS, a Virginian, from Charlestown, Jefferson County, roomed with Mr. BOYD, who is a South Carolinian, and his library and medicines were also burned. The Doctor fortunately was away. He and BOYD, and BOB KELLY, and PAT LAUGHLIN and LYNCH, (whose first name I have forgotten,) have been obliged to leave the Territory, and take refuge in St. Joseph.

The excitement, consequent upon these outrages, is increasing daily. Kansas is in a most unfortunate condition. There seems to be no law in the Territory; no accountability for offences, no punishment for crime. There are many excellent men in the Free-State Party, who denounce these things as most reprehensible, but who possess no power to prevent them.

It is now 9¼ o'clock at night, and a messenger has just come in to say that COWELL is returning with a posse of one hundred and fifty men. Lieuts. FOLLET and HAZZARD have ranged their troops around the Land Office, and are prepared to defend it to the death; the citizens are stirring about with some anxiety; Gen. WHITFIELD is at his post, and we are prepared for any emergency.

Half past 10 o'clock, I suspended for an hour, to be able to give you the denouement of the tragedy that seemed impending. Gen. WHITFIELD, Gov. WOODSON, and other gentlemen, assembled in my office. BROWN, MASSMAN and others, for whom COWELL was said to be in search, organized themselves into a defensive band and swore they would not be taken—that they would sooner die in their tracks than fall into the hands of the Abolitionists. They were thoroughly prepared for battle, and had Mr. COWELL come on, there would have been a most bloody and mortal conflict.

The sky, which had been all the day nubiferous, began, half an hour ago, to pour down snow flakes in such density as to shut out the reach of vision beyond a nose length, the wind came from the North in sitful, chilling gusts, and the elements, appearing to conspire against COWELL, met him in a beating, overwhelming storm and drove him back. A scout gave information that he was retiring.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Settlement of Hispano-Mexican Quarrel.

The Slave-Trade—A Bold Murder—Difference between Commodore Paulding and the Consul General at Havana—Carnival Festivities.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans 13th inst., and Havana 14th, arrived on Saturday evening, having encountered strong head winds and seas the entire run from Havana.

Two cargoes of negroes have been landed since last advices. The American ships *Kate Hooper* and *Challenge* had arrived with cargoes of coolies. They landed 1,326 at Havana; 213 had died on the voyage.

Business throughout the island had improved, and sugars have advanced. Stock, 66,000 boxes. Exchange on New-York ½ to 1 per cent. premium. London 14 to 14⅛ per cent. premium.

Feb. 10, at 2 P. M., 60 miles East of Cape Henry, spoke ship *Bay State*, from New-Orleans for Boston. She had been in collision with an unknown ship off Cape Hatteras on the night of the 12th inst., losing bowsprit, foremast, mizzentopmast, and had her bows badly stove. She was running for Norfolk with a fair wind.

The *Warrior* brings among her passengers from Havana, Hon. JAS. P. HENDERSON, U. S. Senator for Texas. General HENDERSON has been spending a month on the island for the benefit of his health which has been very much benefited by his stay in the island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1858.

The Spanish and Mexican difficulties have been peaceably settled at last. General CONCHA has received official information to that effect. The documents arrived in the last English packet. The three Generals sent out here last Summer to take command of the Spanish troops will return to Spain next month with a part of the squadron. So far, the only vessel that has received orders to get ready is the steamer *Isabel Segunda*, but I understand that two or three more will be sent back. It is needless to paint the exultation of the Spanish officials at this unexpected turn of affairs, by which they get all they had asked without any of the risks attending a war with Mexico. Like all cowards, as soon as the danger is past, they commence to boast, and ascribe to superior diplomacy and a defiant attitude what is merely an intrigue with a venal General who has sold his country to foreign influence for the paltry assistance offered him to sustain his military despotism. The knighting of General CONCHA will, I suppose, be the last episode of this ludicrous affair.

A bold murder was committed on the person of Monsieur DUBOIC, a French engineer, about a week ago, which surpasses in villainy all previous outlawry. He was the administrator of all the sugar estates purchased by the "Credito Mobiliario," and at the time of his death was on a professional visit to the San Martin estate. The circumstances are as follows: An individual called at the house about dusk, and asked for DUBOIC. He was eating at the time, but went out immediately to see who was his visitor. The assassin, who was mounted on a good horse, approached the portico and shot him through the breast. Before expiring he told the bystanders that his enemies had had their revenge. The assassin escaped, and though great efforts have been made to find him out, so far nothing has been elicited that will lead to his detection. Several arrests have been made of persons that stand high in public opinion, who are suspected of knowing more about this bloody affair than they ought to know. His remains were brought to Havana, and buried by the French Benevolent Society.

Commodore PAULDING left us on the 9th, and before this reaches you, will have shown himself on Pennsylvania avenue. On leaving our port he lowered his flag to the Spanish Admiral, which was duly reciprocated by the fleet. The last strains of the *Wabash's* band that reached our ear was "Home, sweet home." I understand that there was some difficulty between him and our Consul-General, growing out of a gross neglect on the part of the Captain of the *Wabash*, in saluting the Consul-General when he visited the ship in his official capacity. So far as I have heard, the Consul has advantage over PAULDING and his officers in point of courtesy and politeness, and I think that the officers of the *Wabash* have been guilty of a gross neglect. It is painful to witness these little disagreements among Government officers in a foreign country. Great sympathy is manifested here for the treatment experienced by Commodore PAULDING for his summary disbanding of WALKER'S men. I guess that the American people, however, will see that he is not unfairly treated.

The *Kate Hooper* and her companion have both arrived with about twelve hundred Chinese laborers, all in good health. The business has slackened for some time past, owing to the war in China.

Yesterday being Carnival, we had the usual turnout of the few remaining fools in our country, who try hard to keep up the custom of parading the streets in masks. It is gratifying, however, to see that the number is decreasing annually. The Boise has been hired out for a ball-room. This is about the best thing they could do with the building, as the public of Havana are not used to stock-jobbing houses. I understand that the Company have tried to rescind their lease with the owner of the house, but he has refused to let them off.

The opera continues drawing large houses, and the excitement about the Prima Donnas is unabated. Miss RANDS was also crowned and *fêted* on her benefit night by her admirers. MAX will certainly regret to leave a community that can be so easily humbugged.

Political Items.

The Democrats have a majority of one in the Onondaga Board of Supervisors this year.

Jefferson County has elected 17 Republican to 4 Democratic and 1 American, in the Board of Supervisors.

Cortland County gives a Republican majority for Supervisors.

In Delaware County there is a tie: 8 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the Board.

The Tennessee Legislature has requested Senator BELL to resign his seat in Congress, in consequence of his action on the Kansas question. The Representatives of the State are also desired to vote for Lecompton.

JOHN C. HAINES, Esq., has been nominated for Mayor by the Republicans of Chicago. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, the present Republican Mayor, seems not to have been a candidate.

Obituary.

Mr. Elijah Fletcher, a native of Vermont, but a journalist in Virginia for the past 20 years, died last week near Amherst C. H., Va. He was formerly editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian*.

Mrs. Winnie Lannister died at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 26th ult., aged 130 years. She was a native of North Caroline, and was married in the colony many years before the Revolution.

Alpheus Baker, a classmate of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College, died lately in Columbus, Ga., in his 87th year.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Trouble among Naval Officers—Test of Fire-arms—Reported Duel between Messrs. Cullom and Clay, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

This morning ex-Lieutenant A. C. RHIND posted Commander BOURWELL as a liar and a coward, near the Navy Department. It is understood that the difficulty between them originated several years ago on the Pacific, but was recently renewed before the Naval Court of Inquiry.

WM. CALDWELL has been reappointed Postmaster of Cambridge, Mass. No other Massachusetts appointments were made yesterday.

A personal difficulty between Hon. Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, son of HENRY CLAY, and Mr. CULLOM, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, resulted in a regular fist fight between these gentlemen, at Brown's Hotel, to-day. It appears that Mr. CLAY and Mr. CULLOM were drinking at the bar of Brown's Hotel, when CULLOM proposed as a toast, "The illustrious sire of a degenerate son," at which Mr. CLAY naturally felt and expressed himself indignant, when CULLOM struck him.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress have abandoned the design of publishing an address to the country.

In view of the approaching campaign against the Mormons, the Secretary at War recently convened a Board consisting of General HARNEY, Lieut. Col. JOHNSTON, Major BELL, Colonel MAY, and Lieut. Col. HARDEE, to test the efficiency of Colt's pistol carbine and Colt's pistol with the breech attachment. The Board have pronounced these arms superior for cavalry service to any others with which they are acquainted. They recommend the adoption of the latter, dispensing with the swivels attached to it, and requiring it to be sighted for one, two and three hundred yards, and that each trooper be furnished with two for immediate service.

From six to seven hundred persons sailed in the extra boat for Richmond to-day.

Rumors of a hostile meeting of Messrs. CLAY and CULLOM, resulting in a fatal wound to the latter, have circulated all day, but it is believed that, up to the present time, they have had no meeting. Both parties are absent, and their friends are eagerly endeavoring to adjust the affair.

The affairs of HARNEY, and SUMNER, and RHIND, and BOURWELL are undeveloped.

Gen. Harney and the Mormons—Increase of the Army—The Patent Laws, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

The published statement that General HARNEY is going to the Pacific to take command of an expedition against the Mormons is erroneous. The War Department has no plans at present for the conduct of a campaign from the Pacific side; and if it had, it is not likely that HARNEY would be sent out to supersede his superior officer, Gen. CLARKE.

The Administration despairs of getting an additional force for the Utah War, and arrangements are rapidly maturing to send out such reinforcements as can be supplied from the present force.

The 7th Infantry is to be reinforced at once by recruits, and then march from Fort Jefferson to Fort Leavenworth. Whether they will be ordered thence to Utah depends upon the President's decision, whether the Mormon rebels or the people of Kansas shall seem most deserving of military subjection.

The President, however, is not blind to the fact that if the present force in Utah should be overwhelmed by the Mormons, he will be held responsible for the catastrophe. He foresees that the country will not accept for apology, the excuse that Congress would not increase the Army, so long as the fact is patent that the Executive keeps a large regular force in Kansas, in the anticipation that the people there may exercise the popular right of revolution against tyranny and oppression.

Some months ago, in stating the facts of the difficulty between Colonel SUMNER and Assistant Inspector-General DEAS, I noted the fact that difficulty existed between the Colonel and General HARNEY. This, though smothered for awhile by military etiquette, has broken out at last in a challenge from Colonel SUMNER to General HARNEY, to meet him on the "field of honor." The General, instead of accepting the invitation, made the matter the basis of charges which he preferred against SUMNER. The latter denounced him for thus screening himself behind his official position, and thus the matter rests. In Army circles, where SUMNER is a great favorite, the sentiment is decidedly against HARNEY, and it would not be surprising if his refusal to meet the Colonel subjects him, in the future, to slights from brother officers to which he can hardly submit in silence.

All the announcements of the ratification of the Irisarri Treaty by the Government of Nicaragua are believed to be unfounded. Certain it is that the State Department has received no intelligence of that result up to the present time. Besides, private letters from the gentleman who carried out the instrument, and who was to return with it at the earliest date if it should be ratified, make no mention of any action upon it having been attempted yet by the Government of Nicaragua. The next steamer from Panama, however, will bring us particulars.

All the information I can gather satisfies me that the Treaty never will return to the United States at all, except it should come in a shape very different from that in which its negotiators left it; but if it does come back and is sent to the Senate, it will be amended in several very important particulars. In no event can it go into effect in a shape protecting or even permitting the monopoly which JOSEPH L. WHITE & Co. think they have secured under it. If the United States binds itself to the protection of the Transit, it will be upon the condition that it shall open to free competition in the broadest sense. I still believe, however, that the Convention will absolutely fail.

A good deal of curiosity is manifested to know what business it is, in connection with the $87,000 Tariff Corruption Investigation which brings B. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, Mass., to Washington. He was not supœnaed as a witness, although I believe he has been before the Committee since his arrival. I think his objects in coming here are two-fold; first to ascertain whether, as attorney for the Bay State Mills Company, he can find ground to bring civil suit against J. W. WOLCOTT to recover any portion of that $58,000; and, second, to lay wires for the reappointment of his brother-in-law, HUBBARD, as Postmaster at Lowell, whose commission is about to expire.

The job printers of Washington are among the actual sufferers by the Kansas excitement. In former years, Northern Democrats, representing as they generally do large reading constituencies, have been in the habit of ordering immense quantities of speeches and documents to send to their districts for political effect. This Winter, however, those of them who support Lecompton, have been able to find nothing whatever that is safe to send, and as a consequence they *order* nothing. The President's Message, and pretty much every speech made in Congress this year, no matter by whom, is calculated to make converts to the opposition,—and the Lecomptonites could better afford to pay for their suppression than for their circulation. S.

Illness of Judge Kane.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Judge KANE has been dangerously ill of inflammation of the lungs, but is better this morning.

Bloodless Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A rencounter occurred at Parker's Hotel here this afternoon, the facts stated being as follows: A Mr. L. D. MESERLL, of this city, made a violent assault upon Mr. F. BIRGE, of New-York, the former spitting in the latter's face, etc. Mr. BIRGE, after retiring to his room, again made his appearance and called Mr. MESERLL to account for the insult. A collision immediately took place, during which Mr. BIRGE discharged a pistol at Mr. MESERLL, but without effect. They were separated, and both parties are now under arrest.

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE.

Two Weeks Later from the Utah Expedition—The Mormons Preparing for Resistance—Intense Cold, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Independence correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of the 16th inst., says that the Salt Lake mail arrived there last night. Conductor DENVER reports the snow from one to six feet deep on the mountains, and the weather intensely cold. He left Camp Scott Jan. 1, and the troops there were in good spirits, earnestly wishing to make a descent on Salt Lake City. From Mormon prisoners and straggling Utah Indians, Col. JOHNSTON was well advised of the movements of the Saints, who were making active preparations to continue their resistance to the troops in the Spring. Their municipal regulations were very stringent, and they looked with suspicion upon every body the least inclined to favor the action of the U. S. Government. Gov. CUMMINS was performing the duties of his office as far as he was able. The outward-bound mails were making good progress, and the many Indians whom they met manifested friendly feeling.

DREADFUL DISASTER IN ST. LOUIS.

The Pacific Hotel Burnt—Twenty-nine Persons Killed, Six Seriously Injured, and Forty or Fifty Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Pacific Hotel, in this place, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning. Eight or ten persons were killed, and many others seriously injured, by jumping from the windows. It is at present impossible to ascertain the names of the killed and wounded.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.

The burning of the Pacific Hotel proves a much more terrible calamity than was reported this morning. About one hundred persons were in the house when the fire broke out, forty or fifty of whom are missing.

The following are the names of the persons known to be killed, so far:

Messrs. Bruce, McKnite, Buckheart, Wurst, Paul, Stereit, Mrs. Jenny Jones and child—all of St. Louis.

Mr. Johnson, of Chicago.

Henry Rochester and J. H. Hart Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, Geo. Crane, and Miss Jones—residence unknown.

Charles Davis.

Wm. Cunningham, of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard.

Also nine persons in one room, whose names are unknown, and a negro boy.

The following are seriously injured:—

James F. Geary, reporter of the St. Louis *Leader*.

Elbew Hayes, of New-York.

Jonathan Jones, Mr. Towns, Wm. Turner, and Mr. Sharpe, watchman of the house.

The fire caught in the drug-store under the hotel, and spread so rapidly that the stairways were enveloped in flames before the inmates could be roused. All egress was thus cut off except through the windows. Many leaped from the third story, and were horribly mangled or instantly killed, and many more were unable even to reach the windows, and were burned to death in their own rooms. Several more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of excited men are energetically engaged in removing the rubbish and searching for them.

The wounded were promptly taken charge of by their friends, or sent to the hospital, where their injuries were immediately attended to. Several of the wounded cannot possibly recover. The loss of property is upwards of $50,000.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF GAS.

A Church in Cincinnati Destroyed—Eight or Ten Persons Seriously Injured.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, the Methodist Protestant Church, on Sixth-street, near Race, was partly destroyed by the explosion of defective gas-pipes. At the hour mentioned some fifteen persons were assembled in the basement for meetings, when a strong odor was perceived, and an effort made to discover the leakage. A light was applied to the metre when the blaze burst forth, but was extinguished by a bucket of water. Quiet was almost restored, when the explosion took place, tearing up the floor, shattering the walls, and making a wreck of the basement. More than half the pews in the church were torn up, windows were blown up, and portions of the floor blown as high as the ceiling. Doors were forced from the hinges and blown into the street. The explosion was heard at a distance of half a mile. The windows of many buildings in the vicinity were destroyed, eight or ten persons were severely wounded, and two or three of them are not expected to survive.

Burning of the Ship Diamond State.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Ship *Diamond State*, formerly called the *James Ray*, took fire during the night and is still burning. It is supposed to be a total loss. The ship lies aground near the West Jersey ferry landing, Camden. She was built in Wilmington, Del., is valued at $16,000, owned by STETSON & Co., and is fully insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 20—4½ P. M.

The *Diamond State* has become a total loss. The fire originated in the hold while the watchman was asleep. The ship was in ballast, laid up in ordinary, and is insured for about $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The ship *Diamond State* continued burning all yesterday and last night, and has become a total loss.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Southern mail from all points as late as due, has been received, but the papers contain no news of importance.

Snow fell in Upperville, Fauquier Co., Va., yesterday, to the depth of one foot.

Sentence of a Murderer.

DANVILLE, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 20.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE has been sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

The trial of Mrs. TWEED for the murder of her husband has been postponed till May next.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The U. S. M. Steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday being made a legal holiday by act of the Legislature, it will be observed to-morrow by the closing of the Banks, city offices, and a general suspension of business. Several Military Companies will parade.

Depredations of Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The *Republican* learns from private sources that the Fancs Indians have been committing depredations on the property, wounding the cattle, and threatening the lives of the citizens of Nebraska City, near Fort Randall. Major DAY had sent Captain DAVENSON, with three Companies to quell the disturbances.

The Mails, Travel, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

Notwithstanding the severity of the snow-storm, there has been no detention of mails, passengers or freight between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, all trains arriving and departing regularly.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Stonington steamboat train arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Brig Annie Tyng Condemned.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 20.

The brig *Annie Tyng*, from Maine, which stranded at St. John's Beach, on the 14th inst., has been condemned.

Capture of a Notorious Burglar.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The notorious burglar, Captain GRIER, alias JAMES GALLAGHER, was arrested last night when robbing the warehouse of P. SAUERWEIN & Son. Over $300 in coin was found in his possession.

Burning of the Court House at Bell Air, Md.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Court House in Bell Air, Harford county, Maryland, was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire last night. Many of the records were destroyed. There was no insurance on the property.

Murder at New-Providence, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Saturday, Feb. 20.

At New-Providence, Tenn., last night, JOSIAH H HARRIS, tobacconist, was murdered by one of his negroes. Subsequently a mob took the negro and hung him.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Ohio River is falling slowly.

Personal.

On the evening before the death of LABLACHE, he received as usual, and many friends were present; he enjoyed his game of "scopa," a Neapolitan game of cards, and requested a friend to play the piano whilst he hummed the tune. Nothing, indeed, seemed to indicate the immediate approach of death, though he had long been in a feeble state. He leaves behind him 600,000 ducats, and in his house in Paris he possessed presents amounting to 60,000 ducats.

The citizens of Philadelphia have presented a handsome service of silver plate to the wife of Wm. B. Mann, Esq., District-Attorney, as a mark of approbation for Mr. M.'s efforts to detect and expose the frauds on the ballot-boxes at the City Election of October, 1856. The presentation was made on Friday last; an original song was sung, and there was a good time generally. The value of the plate is $1,100.

A New-York letter to the Boston *Transcript* says: "A son of General John A. Dix has opened a studio and commenced the life of an artist in earnest. His taste is legitimate, for his father has been a lover of art and a patron of our native painters. His own collection has many rare works. Charles Dix has an obvious talent for marine views."

General HAVELOCK has left valuable papers more or less autobiographical; papers descriptive of his feelings as a religious man engaged in war, of his mode of dealing with his troops, and of his relations to great officials. These papers are in good hands.

A lad who ran away from his mother in Cleveland, Ohio, nine years ago, has just turned up in California, wealthy, the owner of a valuable ranche near Humboldt. The mother had given him up for dead, and was so rejoiced at again hearing from him that she fainted. The son joined her at Cleveland last week.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Advertiser* says it has been discovered that Prince LUITPOLD, of Bavaria, is the dastard who has amused himself by cutting the tresses from the heads of young girls in Munich.

Professor James Hall, the New-York geologist, is busily engaged in the preparation of his work on the geology of Iowa, undertaken by order of the Legislature of that State.

A boy of 14 years has been taken in charge by some charitable people in Chicago, after working his way to that place from this State, where he was unable to find employment.

Dr. John B. Taylor, late Superintendent of the New-Hampshire Insane Asylum, has been appointed Superintendent and Physician to the McLean Hospital, made vacant by the death of Dr. Chauncey Booth.

Mr. Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, has offered three prizes, ranging from $20 to $50, for the best extemporaneous speaking among the students in the junior class at Amherst.

Mr. Rembrandt Peale, the distinguished artist, arrived in town on Friday. On his 80th birth-night (to-night) he is to read a paper on "Washington and his Portraits" before the Historical Society.

Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck, who edits the *Sibyl*, at Middletown, declares that presently she may find editing a paper, housekeeping, baby-tending, cooking and washing, a little more than she can attend to.

Prof. AGASSIZ is in Florida, on a tour of recreation. Dr. SOLGER during his absence is giving ethnological and historical lectures at his school in Cambridge.

A Scotchman, Mr. Walter Simpson, has published in England a "History of the Gipsies," one chapter of which is devoted to an attempt to prove John Bunyan a Gipsy.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble has leased the Haggerty Mansion at Lenox, Mass., for her Summer residence, relinquishing to a worthy artist the cottage she formerly occupied.

The ladies of the Mount Vernon Association have arranged to present to Mr. Everett, on the occasion of his address in Richmond, the cane used by Gen. Washington.

A clergyman in Southfield, Mass., had a model donation visit last week. His people put on his table an evergreen tree, and hung its brances with gold eagles.

Dr. Wynne has closed a course of lectures at the Smithsonian Institution, on the duration of life as affected by occupation.

It is announced that Prince Adalbert, of the House of Bavaria, has made up his mind to leave the Latin for the Greek Church.

The Boston *Transcript* says a music house in that city has paid $1,200 to Mr. Geo. F. Root for the copyright of the little song of "Rose Lee."

A mechanic, in straitened circumstances, at Chicago, has just fallen heir to a fortune of $200,000 by the decease of a relative in Australia.

The clergy are warned, in the religious papers, against the deceptions of professional beggars, who get up pitiful stories.

Mr. R. H. CULLUM, resident Canal Engineer at Buffalo, has been acquitted of the charges preferred by T. D. Barton, and is reinstated in office.

Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, is lecturing in Virginia.

The Tennessee House has refused to invite General Walker to address the members.

Mrs. Farren, *tragédienne*, has made a star engagement at the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia.

Mr. W. G. DIX is lecturing in Louisville on the "Andes and the Spanish Power in America."

BRUTAL MURDER AT BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE.—On the 16th inst., between the villages of Eagle Bridge and Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., two men named WALLIS, aged 20 years, and MCEVERS, aged 50, (Irishmen,) were passing the evening together, carousing in a saloon. The elder of the two was known to have $20 in bank bills, and was prevailed upon by WALLIS to accompany him to his home and pass the night with him. After being escorted about 30 rods by WALLIS and another Irishman named HAYS, it was finally agreed that he could navigate sufficiently well to proceed alone with WALLIS to his proffered quarters. The road along which they were to pass was one quite unfrequented. After passing about three-quarters of a mile, young WALLIS, (it is supposed,) turned upon his companion and knocked him down, and finished him with a round stick of cord-wood, proceeded to ride his pockets of their contents and then deliberately rolled him out of the road and left for home. In about half an hour a gentleman passing along the same road discovered the body; and went for assistance. Officer RANDALL was dispatched in pursuit of WALLIS, and found him at home in bed. Coroner SHERMAN summoned a Jury and proceeded to hold an inquest.

BRITISH SHIP-LETTER POSTAGE.—We are requested to state that the British rate of postage upon letters dispatched from or brought to any port in the United Kingdom by a private ship, whether steamer or sailing vessel, has been reduced to a uniform rate of six pence (12 cents) the half ounce. All letters therefore, mailed in the United States, and transmitted to Great Britain for conveyance thence by *private ship* to any British colony or foreign country beyond sea, must be prepaid 12 cents the single rate of half ounce or under.—*Union.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Refugee Question in the British Parliament.

Sharp Discussion Between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Roebuck.

THE NEW PENAL LAWS OF NAPOLEON III.

Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS—NINETY-SIX.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which sailed from Liverpool at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th of February, arrived at her dock in Jersey City, at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *Africa*, on the 12th inst., lat. 49° 40' N., long. 36° W., exchanged signals with the Hamburg ship *Andersaka Secunda*, bound east; 13th, at 3½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship *City of Baltimore*, bound east.

The ship *John Bright*, which left New-York on the 19th of January, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of February—thus making the passage in seventeen days. The ship *Plutarch* also arrived out from New-York in nineteen days.

The London Money Market continued to grow easier, and on the 4th of February the Bank of England further reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. The announcement caused a slight rise in the funds. The joint stock banks and discount houses generally had made no alteration in their rates in their allowances.

Notwithstanding the low rates of discount, the *Times* considers there is no immediate danger of any undue inflation—the evil being rather on the other side. It says: "The distrust from the recent panic is such, both with regard to mercantile transactions and the management of public companies, that the public are disposed to hold aloof from everything."

On the 5th the funds were quite buoyant, and Consols closed at 96 for money, and 96¼ to ⅜ for account.

The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton with $2,223,300 in specie.

The Bank returns show a further increase in the bullion of $394,973.

The British Parliament reassembled on the 4th of February.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th, a general debate took place, in the course of which Lord DERBY, after referring to the still threatening state of affairs in India, spoke at some length upon the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and hoped Government would take early steps for disabusing the minds of the French people as to refugees in England. Earl GRANVILLE replied that notice had already been given in the House of Commons of a measure which he had no doubt would meet the question of the residence of political refugees in England with safety to the lives of foreign sovereigns.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON gave notice of a vote of thanks to the army in India; and also that it was his intention, on the 8th, to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracies to commit murder. This is the measure to meet the refugee question.

On the evening of the 5th, in the House of Lords, Lord CLARENDON announced the determination of the French Government to prevent French Consuls from issuing passports to British subjects approved of the course, and stated that the British Government intended to invite other Governments to abandon the system of passports altogether. He also, in reply to Earl GREY, exonerated the Neapolitan Government from all blame in regard to the English engineers of the steamer *Cagliari*.

In both Houses congratulatory addresses to the Queen on the marriage of the Princess Royal were unanimously agreed to.

A resolution was adopted in the House of Commons conferring pensions of £1,000 a year each to the widow of the late Sir H. HAVELOCK and the present baronet.

A sharp debate, which we publish in full in another column, had taken place between Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. ROEBUCK on the Refugee Question.

The French Ambassador had given notice that the

subject in view. One report was that the he would soon return to his office at the Imperial Court.

La Presse made its reappearance on the 4th, after its two months' suspension.

The three per cents. closed on the 5th at 66.65.

A Spanish Royal decree declares that the sentences to political and other offenders, on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of the Asturias, is to be extended to the Spanish Colonies.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech had been voted.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives had adopted, without discussion, a bill prolonging for three years the law of 1836, regulating the policy concerning foreigners.

Advices from the Hague state that, according to intelligence received from Japan, the ratifications of the treaty between the Government of that country and Holland had been exchanged at Nagasaki on the 16th October last. The port of Nagasaki was thrown open to Dutch commerce on the above date, and that of Hakodade is to be opened in two months after. The same intelligence adds that the Japanese Government is ready to conclude similar treaties with all civilized nations, and that the custom of treading under foot the image of Christ has been abolished.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "It appears certain that in consequence of the observations addressed to the Sardinian Cabinet by the English and French Governments, the note which was to have been presented to the Neapolitan Government has been withdrawn."

The trial of the parties arrested for the attempted revolution in Naples last June, was commenced at Salerno on the 20th of January. 236 prisoners appeared in Court, some of whom it is said presented a deplorable appearance. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says some of them "Appeared more like beasts than men—pale, dried up, shivering and shrinking from the cold, and scarcely able to walk upright from the effects of cold and hunger. Their allowance is three half pence per day."

The owners of the newspaper *Ragione*, of Turin who were arrested and brought to trial for an offensive article in regard to the attempt on NAPOLEON'S life, were acquitted.

A slight shock of earthquake is reported at Parma.

The Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia landed at Antwerp on the 3d inst., and reached Cologne on the following day. They were received with enthusiasm at all points.

The Bank of Prussia had reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

A emeute of some magnitude is reported at Cologne. Items not mentioned.

Advices from Copenhagen state that the animated discussion which lasted during two days terminated by the rejection of the Holstein proposals by a vote of 41 against 6. The President declared that the acceptance of these proposals would be equivalent to the annihilation of the great charter, and that Denmark ought the less readily to consent to such a measure as her position was not an isolated one.

Prince CHRISTIAN, heir presumptive to the throne, was to go to Paris on a mission of congratulation to the Emperor.

The King of Denmark had been suffering from inflammation of the chest, but was better.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord* says that the Emperor ALEXANDER, adding example to precept, has resolved to emancipate the whole of the serfs on his private domains, at the same time securing to them all the advantages granted to the peasants of private individuals. He also gives up to them gratuitously all the buildings, with their dependencies, in which the peasants reside.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that in consequence of the important advantages gained over the Circassians, SCHAMYL has resolved upon submitting to the Russians.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The Repressive Measures—New Law of Public Safety—The Regency—The Refugee Question—More about the late attempted Assassination of the Emperor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

For two weeks the most extraordinary rumors have prevailed in Paris as to the extent of the repressive measures the Government intended to put in force against its opponents—rumors so extravagant that I did not dare sooner to give them the form of newspaper publicity. One man would assert that the celebrated *lettres de cachet*, that infamy of the last century, which filled the cells of the Bastile, and the Donjon of Vincennes, were to be revived; another that it was the no less detestable *loi de suspects* of the Republic of '92, the law that overturned its authors, and which would inevitably have overturned any new government that had dared to put it in force. The alarm at a possibility of a revival of these laws was intense, for by their aid, any man might be seized, carried before a secret judge, examined only on the side of the prosecution, and either thrown into chains or carried beyond the frontier. The alarm spread to such an extent that every Frenchman who had in his house the least paper or object that might lead to a suspicion, burned them; one young friend burned even a portrait of VICTOR HUGO that had long hung revered on his walls; another consigned to the flames, with tears in his eyes, a collection of six hundred and fifty poems and *bon mots* in manuscript on the Emperor and Empress—a fearful witness of the punning propensities of the French nation. And yet neither of these gentlemen are politicians, much less assassins.

The alarm, although not quieted, was somewhat moderated, by the presentation yesterday before the legislative bodies of the "measures of surety" which the Government has deemed necessary for the emergency. The bill was preceded by a report from the Committee, an "Exposition of motives," as it is called, which gives some sort of insight into the feelings of the Government on this subject. The report and bill are as follows:

MESSIEURS: The Emperor has told you: "The time of the instigators of troubles and of the organizers of parties is past."

It cannot, in fact, depend on a few men engaged in a desperate struggle against all those principles that make society live and flourish, to bring into question the most legitimate authority, the most respected rules, the most obvious elements of public order and repose. The liberty of honest people only exists on the condition that the liberty of evil shall be restrained or suppressed.

The criminal attempt which has so audaciously threatened the lives of the Emperor and Empress renders it our duty to come and demand of the Legislative Corps the legal means of maintaining in the country that order and security which the empire has restored to it.

One of the regulations in the project of law which we submit to your examination declares that every individual who has been the object either of condemnation and sentence, or of a measure of general safety providing for his *internement* (compulsory residence within a certain specified district,) expulsion, or transportation, on account of the events in May and June, 1848, in June, 1849, or in December, 1851, may be placed in one of the departments of the Empire or in Algeria, or expelled from the French territory, if grave facts point him out anew as dangerous to the public safety.

We first call your attention, Messieurs, to this regulation, the most important one in the present law.

The army of disorder was conquered and dispersed in December, 1851. The soldiers of that army, rallied by the name of Napoleon, and yielding to the power of the national movement, returned into the ways of order and industry.

Is it was not the same with their leaders: these, in many years, have manifested hostility; neither the clemency of the sovereign, nor the glory of France, prosperous and glorious, has yet been able to bring them to a feeling of duty; their pardoned chief has, by detestable means, only postponed, but do not abandon, their projects. The documents collected by the administration have shown to be united among themselves by secret relations and rapid means of communication. They are, at this present time, an incessant cause of, nearly, if a moment of surprise and trouble their unnatural alliance permit.

In the occasions long agitated by revolutions, even after the re-establishment of order, the calming of men's mind is effected slowly; the contest once over, there still remain trials to be undergone, and active causes of trouble to be contended against. At these periods of silent, but stubborn warfare, the government must be armed for common defense. It is then that prudent nations have ever acted. Even at the price of certain sacrifices, yet greater than those that are asked of you, they have known how to insure the present tranquillity and prepare security for the future.

The power which the Government now asks of you has much affinity in its nature and bearing to the suspension already inscribed in our penal code. This suspension already inscribed in our penal code. This power can only be exercised against persons already subjected to sentences or measures of general safety is our last days of civil war: "And whom grave facts should again point out as dangerous to public safety."

As natural consequences of this first measure, the project of law provides, that in future all such as shall be condemned by the ordinary tribunals of the country for crimes and offences of the same nature may be likewise *interné*, or expelled from our territory.

The sixth article enumerates these crimes and offences; they are, criminal attempts and plots against the Emperor and his family; crimes tending to disturb the State by civil war; the unlawful employment of the armed force; public devastation and pillage; the fabrication of false passports; armed or unarmed rebellion in bands or gatherings; the fabrication or retention of arms and munitions of war; participation in insurrectionary movements; attacks upon the prerogatives of the Emperor and offences against his person; incitement to disobedience addressed to the military.

The articles 1, 2, and 3 of the project pronounce penalities against certain offences not sufficiently provided against by our repressive laws.

The first article has for its object the filling up in the penal law of a void produced by the unconditional abrogation of the laws of 1835.

The proposed article is thus worded:

"Is to be punished with imprisonment of two to five years, and with a fine of 500 francs to 10,000 francs, any individual who has publicly incited others in any way whatever to the crimes specified in articles 86 and 87 of the penal code, when this excitement has not been followed by an act."

Thus will be specially provided against and punished any incitement to crimes or offences so grave that it ought not to remain confounded with those indictments which are composed in a general way by the regulations in the law of March 17, 1819. Let us add that the sentences decreed in virtue of this 1st article, as likewise those imposed by the 2d and 3d articles, will give to the Government the right of confining to a certain residence, or of expelling those who fall under its application.

The 2d article is thus worded:

"Is to be punished with imprisonment of one month up to two years, and with a fine of one hundred francs up to two thousand francs, every individual who, with a view to disturb the public peace, or to incite to hatred or contempt of the Emperor's Government, has practiced intrigues or maintained correspondence at home or abroad."

The idea which dictated this article is patent to every mind; the nature of the intrigues and guilty correspondence referred to is defined by the object there in view.

The 3d article punishes a new offence, hitherto unknown among us, and which odious machinations prepared abroad have just revealed to us.

As you have observed, Messieurs, the trial and sentence of these new offences, which are punished by the project of law, are reserved for the judges in ordinary, for the irremovable magistrates of the country. In such a matter, this is a great satisfaction, and a considerable guaranty, which excludes the idea of any arbitrary repression.

Still young in its duration, already great in the works it has accomplished, the government of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. has marked its place and proper character amongst powerful and regular Governments; the future will continue as the past; but Providence does not assure even the most prosperous societies constantly happy days; and the statesman ought, without violence but also without weakness, to know how to proportion the means of action to the nature of the aggressions he encounters.

Such is the idea pervading this project of law, and we have the full belief that it will be approved of by you.

Signed by
BONJEAN, President of the Section of the Interior.
DUVERGIER, Councilor of State.
LANGLAIS, Councilor of State.
CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE, Councilor of State.

The following is a translation of the text of the proposed law:

ART. 1. Is punished with imprisonment from two to five years, and a fine of from 500f. to 10,000f., every individual who, for the purpose of disturbing public tranquillity or exciting hatred or contempt against the Government of the Emperor, shall have plotted, or maintained a correspondence with persons at home or abroad.

ART. 2. Every individual who, without being legally authorized, shall have fabricated, sold, or distributed—1st, murderous machines acting by explosion or otherwise; 2d, fulminating powder, whatever its composition may be, shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to five years, and a fine of 50f. to 3,000f.

The same punishment is applicable to whoever shall be found in possession of, or carrying without permission, such objects as are specified above.

These punishments are inflicted without prejudice to those which the guilty may have incurred as authors or accomplices of other crimes or offences.

ART. 4. The individuals condemned by the application of the preceding articles may be deprived, wholly or in part, of the rights specified in the 42d article of the Penal Code for a period equal to the duration of the imprisonment pronounced.

ART. 5. Every individual condemned for one of the offences provided by the present law may be, as a measure of general security, removed to one of the departments of the Empire or of Algeria, or expelled from the French territory.

ART. 6. The same measures of general security are applicable to those individuals who shall be condemned for crimes or offences specified, 1st, by the articles from 86 to 100, 153, 154; 1st, 209 to 211, 213 to 221 of the Penal Code; 2d, by the Articles 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the law of the 24th of May, 1834, on arms and munitions of war; 3d, by the law of the 7th of June, 1848, on mobs, (*attroupements*;) and, 4th, by the 1st and 2d articles of the law of the 27th of July, 1849.

ART. 7. May be removed to the interior of the departments of the empire or of Algeria, or expelled from the territory, every individual who has been either condemned, or removed to the interior, (*interné*,) expelled, or transported, as a measure of general security, on account of the events of May or June, 1858; of June, 1849; or of December, 1851, and whom grave facts again point out as dangerous to the public security.

ART. 8. Every individual sent to the interior of Algeria, or expelled from the territory, who enters France without permission, may be placed in a penitentiary colony, either in Algeria or some other French possession.

This project of law was discussed and adopted by the council of State at the sitting of the 28th January, 1858.

Signed, J. BAROCHE,
President of the Council of State.

This bill, I have been told, contained other provisions much more stringent than any that here appear; among others an article relating to a special *surveillance* over foreigners in France; but the Emperor had the good sense to suppress them. The bill was first prepared in the Council of State, was then presented to his Majesty, and, with his corrections, came to the Legislative corps.

It will be observed that this new law neither adds much force to the present police restrictions, nor is it very far from the "Law of Suspect of '93." In other words, the Government has uniformly exercised the right, since the *coup d'état*, of arresting and carrying to the frontier, or of warning out of its territory, whoever was thought dangerous to public order. Moreover, the detention of arms, the illicit manufacture of powder, the secret or unauthorized possession of printing materials, are, under the laws of the Empire, punishable as crimes against public order. What then is there new in the new law? Absolutely nothing but the word fulminating powder, or fulminating bombe—words that, with less stretch of an Attorney-General's conscience than we see every day practiced against political prisoners, might very easily be placed under the head of powder and fire-arms. The Government went just as far as it dare go in the application of "repressive measures," after the *coup d'état*, when the danger to "public order" was palpable to every one; to add new and more rigorous measures to those adopted at that time and still in force, would be certain death to itself, applied at a time when the danger was less palpable. What, then, is the real motive for the passage of the new law? It is simply the *moulinet* of the tambour-major, the shaking of the stick to keep the children in order, the occasional demonstration of the authorities to overawe the forgetful and the evil-disposed.

At the same time the Emperor presented to the Senate a decree upon which to base a *senatus-consulte*, constituting her Majesty the Empress Regent, in case the Imperial infant should be called to the throne before his majority. A former *senatus-consulte* made the Empress Regent "in case his Majesty had not otherwise disposed of the Regency by a public or secret document." The present decree takes away the reserve made in the first document, and gives to EUGENIE the Regency without conditions. [The Emperor's declaration of motives, addressed to the Senate, was published in Saturday's TIMES.]

The popularity which accrued to the Empress by the late attempt, and the danger to which His Majesty is evidently exposed at the present moment from the friends of the individuals now under arrest, are, undoubtedly, the proximate causes of this decree.

Following this decree is another instituting a Privy Council, composed of seven members, which are to assemble under the presidency of the Empress. This Privy Council, with the adjunction of the Princes JEROME and NAPOLEON, will become the Council of the Regency, in case the Emperor shall not have designed another by a public decree.

The members of this Privy Council are named in the decree, as follows: The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the Duke of MALAKOFF, M. ACHILLE FOULD, M. TROPLONG, the Count DE MORNY, M. BAROCHE, and the Count DE PERSIGNY. The first name represents the Church, the second the Army, the third, as Minister of State, the Cabinet, the next three, as Presidents of the several deliberative bodies, the Legislature, while the latter, the Count DE PERSIGNY, Ambassador at London, is the most faithful and most servile friend of the new dynasty. The name of the Duke DE MALAKOFF in this Privy Council has taken the public by surprise, for he is not a politician, and was not suspected of anything more than nominal sympathy for the present dynasty.

Thus are all the measures to guard against surprises of the revolutionary party inaugurated—a more complete law for public surety, as it is called, a decree creating the Empress Regent, in case of the death of the Emperor, and a Privy Council for the aid of the Regent, composed of prominent and reliable men. These are the measures that are to guard the life of the Emperor, or in case of his death, to guard the dynasty in the person of his son.

The division of France into five grand military commands in the hands of distinguished Marshals devoted to the dynasty, completes the series of repressive and precautionary measures, so far as they have been announced. Will they be sufficient? It is doubtful whether they will either protect the life of the Emperor, or save his dynasty in case of his death. It is becoming more and more apparent that on the occasion of the late attempt the revolutionary party in France as well as out of it was prepared for a movement, and if this be true, the organization of the republican party is still perfect and only awaits a favorable moment to strike a blow. It is to be regretted that they can find no more honorable means by which to gain their end than assassination; but the fact remains that this party still retains its working organization, and in case of the death of the Emperor, the attempt to establish a Regency would simply be absurd. Gen. MAGNAN would try his hand again in the spilling of human blood, but the principle of dynastic succession in France is dead and buried. If NAPOLEON were now to die, his would be a magnificent, a thrilling, a romantic biography; if his dynasty were to reign after him, it would be more than a biography—it would be a history worthy any epoch of ancient or modern times.

If the Emperor were to follow the advice of his brother, the Count DE MORNY, a war with England on the refugee question would be inevitable. This gentleman froths and foams around the throne like a man completely ignorant of the power of the people he wishes to attack, and he seems not to be able to draw a distinction between a sacred principle of hospitality and a complicity in the most heinous of crimes. With all his reputed talent, he appears incapable of rising to a comprehension of the principle of grandeur upon which English hospitality to refugees is based. But in this he does not stand alone. Other of His Majesty's advisers, with the entire army of France, have joined in the clamors against England, and would gladly force the Emperor into that long-deferred war which is to wipe out the stain of Waterloo. And when one sees the stoical solidity with which the Chief of State stands up in the midst of these loud demands for an unjust and suicidal war, he is almost forced to overlook the means by which he came into power, in admiration of the courage and judgment which enables him to resist this extraordinary pressure of his nearest friends and supporters. It is not the only occasion in which he has shown his superior administrative ability, nor is it the only one on which his wonderful impassibility has served him in the midst of a whirlpool of turbulent and dangerous passions. But the danger must be great to induce NAPOLEON to give up the principle of invulnerability with which he has always affected to believe his life surrounded. The sacrifice was no doubt painful.

Notwithstanding that the publication of the new law on public surety has modified somewhat the alarm of the public, we are still under the power of a "Reign of Terror." It is as impossible now to make a Frenchman talk politics as if the Bastile still stood and extended its hospitality and its oblivion to the victim of the execrable "sealed letters." The journals, too, have had what little breath of life they had crushed out of them, and it would be amusing, if it were not pitiable, to see with what timidity they shun dangerous topics, and with what vulture-like greediness they fall upon a good piece of interior or exterior news not dangerous to public order. The *Presse*, which appears this evening, has had its right of being sold in the streets withdrawn, and as no reason exists for this measure which might not be applied to most of the rest, they are all in danger of being submitted to this measure—a measure which curtails the profits of the journal, but which does absolutely serve no purpose to the Government.

It is now believed that, in the three or four principal individuals arrested the night of the attempt, the police have found all the persons directly implicated in the affair that remain in France. Two others, a Frenchman named BERNARD and an Englishman, who are now known to have been active participators in the crime, have escaped from France. Of the numerous individuals under arrest, only three or four, as above stated, will be tried for their lives—the rest will be found guilty, many of them, of revolutionary intentions in case the attempt had succeeded, and for this will be sent to the penal colony.

The Princess BELGIOJOSO was declared by a German journal implicated in the attempt, and as having been arrested—a charge which has brought this lady out in the *Constitutionnel* of this morning with an indignant denial of all complicity in the horrible crime of the Rue Lepelletier.

MALAKOFF.

The Meeting of Americans in Paris.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

About fifty or sixty Americans met at the Hotel de Louvre on Friday last, and voted a series of resolutions in regard to the late attempt on the Emperor's life at the Grand Opera. The meeting, I am informed, was organized in a manner which needs explanation. Two weeks had elapsed after the attempt, and no movement had yet been made by the Americans to get up a meeting. A gentleman, who is an Englishman by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, known there as an actor, and in Europe as a Count, took occasion of this neglect of the Americans, to insert in the Paris journals a call for a meeting. The Count has for years been a candidate for the office of Reader to his Majesty the Emperor of France, and no doubt deemed this a good occasion as mover of the resolutions and subsequently as their bearer to the Palace, to gain admission to the Emperor's presence, there to show off his really fine reading qualities. The more effectually to secure his object, the Count drew up a paper which nominated beforehand Mr. JARED SPARKS, the biographer, now in this city, as President of the meeting. With this paper he sought out as many Americans as possible and asked their signatures. Every one was gratified to honor the name of JARED SPARKS, and in signing the paper forgot perhaps that they were asking the organization of a meeting over which the name of their distinguished countryman was only used as a cover by the ingenious Count.

The Americans, however, soon comprehended the scheme; but feeling perfectly willing to vote a resolution of felicitation to His Majesty on his fortunate escape from assassination, and seeing at the same time the awkwardness of the position in which they would be placed before the public by the Count's newspaper notices, if no meeting was held, they determined hurriedly to hold a meeting and to conduct it themselves in their own manner. This was decidedly the best course they could have pursued. It was late in the day to hold such a meeting, for it, no doubt, seemed to the Emperor like a second thought. But, under the circumstances, there was no other acceptable solution of the difficulty which the Count had created for them.

The Count, however, was early on the ground with a formidable roll of manuscript, supposed to have been a speech, a preamble and resolutions. But he was not allowed a display of his fine oratorical powers. The meeting was hastily organized by calling Hon. JOHN WETHERED, of Baltimore, to the Chair. Hon. Mr. PILIE, of New-Orleans, then proposed the preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. PRESCOTT, of Boston, son of the historian. [These resolutions have already been published in the TIMES.]

THE REFUGEE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Sharp Debate in the House of Commons—The Emperor's Insult to England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, Feb. 5.

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to move the adjournment of the House, in order that he might be able to ask the question of which he had given notice. He said: That question is to know whether there has been any communication between the two Governments of England and of France with respect to the alien laws of this country, or with respect to any portion of our criminal code. The House, I believe, will understand the reason why I put this question. They must have heard that since the event which I am sure inspired every Englishman with feelings of regret and detestation—the recent attack upon the life of the Emperor of the French—there have appeared in the pages of the *Moniteur* certain addresses to the Emperor of France from the French army. These addresses, naturally enough, were expressed in terms of strong condemnation at the attempted violence against the Emperor's person, and also great indignation at the authors of the attempt so made. Now, Sir, if these expressions had rested there, I should be the first to sympathize with and give my cordial concurrence to every sentiment they contained. But from the French army there came also accusations against England—[hear, hear]—as though England were a participant in that attack upon the person of the Emperor of France. [Hear, hear.] I will, with the permission of the House, state the immediate object of my question. Honorable gentlemen are aware that the *Moniteur* is not an ordinary paper; it is in fact the *Gazette* of the French Government. [Hear, hear.] Everything it utters is under the immediate inspection of the French Government, and that Government is the Emperor. [Hear, hear.] Therefore what appears in the pages of the *Moniteur* is the reflex of the opinions of the Emperor of France. [Hear.] Well, Sir, in the pages of the *Moniteur* there appear these attacks upon the English people; and one colonel of a French regiment of the line—full, I suppose, of military ardor, and that loyalty which he has no doubt exhibited to every ruling monarch that has appeared in France—asks the French Emperor to be led against that haunt, that den, the *repaire*, of homicide, meaning England. Well, that language is published in the pages of the official *Moniteur*. It is published in fact by the French Emperor. That is his opinion; and I wish now to state my opinion. [A laugh from the front ministerial benches, answered by loud cheers from other parts of the house—more particularly from the benches immediately behind ministers.] The French Emperor is the person to direct against England accusations of being the den of conspirators; and who could speak with greater knowledge of the fact than himself? [Cheers.] Has he not enjoyed the protection and hospitality of England? [Hear, hear.] Has he not, too, while so enjoying that protection and hospitality, acted the part of a conspirator himself? [Loud cheers.] Did he not leave these shores armed with the great name of his predecessor—the name of the great NAPOLEON—did he not, armed with that name, and with a tame eagle, [a laugh,] go to France and there attack the throne of King LOUIS PHILIPPE—and did he not murder the man who, in the performance of his duty, opposed him? [Renewed cheering.] And this is the man who chooses to publish in the pages of the *Moniteur* accusations against England for being the haunt and the den of homicides, where conspiracies are hatched, and which ought, therefore, to suffer invasion. [Hear.] But it is not confined to that—the brother of the Emperor of France (the Count DE MORNY) has chosen in the Legislative Chamber of the French nation, to accuse England of being participant in this attempted crime. And not only he, but the Count DE PERSIGNY, the Ambassador of France—in England, in the presence of Englishmen—has dared to make the same accusation; aye, Sir, and in the presence of Englishmen he has not been answered—[hear, hear]—the only reason that I can conceive being, that the persons who heard him did not understand him. [Cheers, and a laugh.] But I cannot believe that any Englishman could hear his country so libeled, no matter by whom, without indignantly repelling the accusation. [Cheers.] Those persons who heard the Count DE PERSIGNY accuse England of being a participant in the criminal proceedings to which I have alluded ought thereon immediately, and on the instant, if they understood him, to have answered him. [Hear.] They did not; but I will. [Hear, hear.] I will say to him that no man more than I estimates highly the alliance between England and France; but there is something I estimate still more highly, and that is the honor and position of England. [Cheers.] And so believing and so feeling, I would have told him that there was nothing in the character of Englishmen that in any way soever conduces to or lends a sanction to assassination; there is nothing in the history of the country from the beginning to the end that can justify such an accusation. [Hear.] No English King has fallen by the hand of the assassin, though Kings of France have. [Hear, hear.] We have condemned a King to the block, it is true, but it was in open day. [Cheers.] Neither have we ever sent or hired anybody to kill any other sovereign for our own national satisfaction—privately I mean, and by assassination. [Hear, hear.] My answer to Count PERSIGNY would have been that the people of England are above assassination. When they feel indignant they express it, and go to war, if necessary, to vindicate their honor; but they do not seek to avenge themselves privately, ar by secret expeditions in steamboats, or by assassins, make private attacks upon any foreign government, or any foreign sovereign. [Cheers.] They do not make conspiracies in London to pull down a government in Paris. This course is open and honorable in dealing with their enemies as with their friends. [Cheers.] When I came into the house yesterday, I heard in my ear something like an inspiration about a contemplated change in the Alien Act. It was said that at the solicitation of the Emperor of the French we were about to alter the Alien Act. I will say nothing of the ingratitude of the man who now asks us to alter a law by which he has profited so largely. But England owes her position amongst the nations of the world in consequence in a great measure of the manner in which she has treated the people of all nations who have sought the asylum of our shores. NAPOLEON, METTERNICH, the Bourbons, and LOUIS PHILIPPE, have all sought and obtained a safe refuge here; but no man said, no man had a right to say, that we should alter our laws because we gave them that refuge; and I say, if we change the law on this occasion we violate the first principles of our Constitution, we degrade ourselves before the world, and are no longer the English people that our forefathers were. [Cheers.] Well, I come to the house with my ear full of this inspiration. What was my surprise to hear from the noble lord an announcement that he would on Monday move for leave to introduce a bill for altering the Alien Act in regard to conspiracies. What suggested to the noble lord the necessity of such a change? Was it that any person of authority—for the noble lord, with all his accomplishments, is not a lawyer—["hear," and a laugh]—had told the noble lord that the law of England could not reach conspiracies, or that the punishment which the ameliorated law of England awards to such crimes was insufficient? For at least a quarter of a century we have been doing all we could to render the criminal law of England less bloody than it had previously been. A quarter of a century ago our criminal code was the most cruel in Europe; but from that time to this we have by degrees learned that a mild punishment certainly administered is the most effectual preventive of crime. [Hear, hear.] Our own domestic experience has taught us that. [Hear.] What is now suggested by the noble lord? That we should retrace our steps; that whereas conspiracies have hitherto been visited by fine and imprisonment, we should alter and bring back the law to the old standard of cruelty which we had abandoned. [Hear, hear.] My question to the noble lord is one of very significant importance. If England wishes to hold her place among the nations, if she wishes still to maintain her own independent position, no solicitation of an ally, no threatening of anybody, ought to lead us to alter our laws. I have been told that, as a justification for the insolence with which England has been treated in this matter, the noble lord's speech at the Mansion House last November has been brought forward. [Hear, hear.] God forbid that the people of England should be made answerable for all the indiscretions of the noble lord. ["Hear," and a laugh.] I do not say, I do not believe, that the noble lord was imprudent on that occasion; but admitting that he was, no man knows better than the Emperor of France how very little the noble lord expresses the feeling of the people of England. [Cheers and counter cheers.] If there was, on that occasion, a little menace—a little vaporing on the part of the noble lord, it can scarcely be said that the people of England, as a nation, is to suffer for the bad taste of the Minister. [Hear, hear.] We had publicly expressed our detestation of the attack on the Emperor of France, and I want to know, therefore, what could have induced him to turn round upon the people of England as he has done, and manifest that hostility which he has, through his own press, his own minister, and his own ambassador, shown towards this country? [Hear, hear.] The question I have to put to the noble lord is—has there been any correspondence with the court of France, or the minister of France on the subject of an Alien Bill, or upon the subject of any alteration of our criminal code? [Cheers.]

Lord PALMERSTON—I can have no difficulty in answering the question of the honorable and learned gentleman. There has been a dispatch addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to M. PERSIGNY, the French Ambassador here, bearing upon the late transactions at Paris, and urging upon him the necessity of applying to Her Majesty's Government to take such measures as they in their wisdom might think fit in reference to the circumstance; not to dictate any measures, but simply to put the case to Her Majesty's Government to deal with as they might think proper. That is the nature of the dispatch, and I can have no difficulty whatever in laying it before parliament. [Cheers.] But, Sir, in replying to the honorable and learned gentleman, I feel bound, in the first place, to repel the charge which the honorable and learned gentleman has made against the Count DE PERSIGNY. Count de PERSIGNY never accused the British nation of conspiring with assassins. [hear, hear,] or with intending to give protection to assassins. He stated distinctly to Her Majesty's Government—Count PERSIGNY stated to me—in reference to the strong expression of feeling which had been made in his own country, that we must feel with him that allowance must be made for it in the circumstance that had called it forth—that the people of the continent not knowing the nature of our laws, and applying to us the principles by which they are bound, naturally form expectations which those who know the principles and working of our system of government are aware cannot be carried out. The honorable and learned gentleman wishes to anticipate a discussion which would more properly arise on Monday next, when I shall move to bring in the bill of which I have given notice. I shall not allow myself to be led by his example into a premature discussion of that measure, but when I propose it, I shall be prepared to state its nature, and the reasons upon which it is founded. But I must protest against the ground the honorable and learned gentleman has taken. The honorable and learned gentleman alludes to my violent and intemperate speeches, and though they might have been read in France, he would urge that on their account the parliament of this country ought to be prevented from taking any steps which otherwise, upon the merits of the case, parliament might think proper to adopt. Why, speaking of intemperate speeches, I might well say to the honorable and learned gentleman,

"Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentis?"

[Cheers.] If any man alive more than another is in the habit of using violent language against foreign countries, it is the honorable and learned gentleman, who indulges occasionally in the most unbridled license against almost every government and almost every man alive. [Cheers, and "Oh." "Oh."] If there is anything upon which we pride ourselves in this country, it is our freedom of speech, and that leads us so frequently to pass over the violent effusions of the honorable and learned gentleman—thus respecting the principle, though we may disapprove of the manner in which he exercises it. [Hear, hear.] I say, it would be most undignified in the people of this country—nay, it would be most childish conduct in the people of this country—if, because of certain violent expressions—certain intemperate addresses made against the people of England—they were to allow themselves to be swayed from the course they might otherwise think right to pursue in reference to their internal legislation. [Hear, hear.] We ought to make due allowance for the irritation which has been naturally excited in France. I will suppose that there issued from Paris on more than one occasion murderers attempting similar atrocities here to those which have been attempted in Paris; would not the people of this country feel the greatest indignation, and would they not be likely, in speaking of such attempts, to go beyond that accuracy of expression which nations ought to be guided by in their transactions with other nations? [Hear, hear.] I trust, therefore, however we may disapprove of these violent expressions of feeling in France, that we shall make allowance for the circumstances under which they were made—that we shall consider what would have been our own feelings in a similar case, and under similar circumstances—and that we shall not be led away by considerations of what may have been said by individuals in France or elsewhere from that course which, upon the merits of the question, we may think fit to follow. [Cheers.]

After some remarks from Mr. HORSMANN,

Mr. ROEBUCK (who was met with a cry of "Question") hoped the noble Lord would consider the request he was now about to make, that the dispatch of the French Government should be laid upon the table, and also the answer of Her Majesty's Government to it, as soon as possible, so that honorable members might have it in their hands before they were called upon to enter on the discussion next Monday. [Hear, hear.] With regard to what the noble lord had said of him, (Mr. ROEBUCK,) it passed by him "like the idle wind which he regarded not." He asked the noble lord to point to any expression he had used that could bear out the description the noble lord had given of the language he was in the habit of using. [Hear, hear.] He might have uttered strong opinions, but he defied the noble lord to show that he had used violent language—[cheers]—nor had he used such language on the present occasion. [Hear.] He would ask the noble lord and the House to recollect what he had said. [Hear, hear.] He had said that England had been insulted, and that the insult came from the Emperor of France. [Hear, hear.] Was there any violent language in that? [Cheers.] That was a strong statement, no doubt—but was not the evidence in support of it strong also? [Hear, hear.] Why, the people of England had been threatened before—even in his time; not that he could recollect it, for he was a child when it occurred. The great man who bore the name now held by the Emperor of the French—the first NAPOLEON—he, from the opposite shore of the Channel, threatened England with invasion; and though he disagreed in the policy adopted by our ancestors on the occasion, he could not but admire their towering thought, and the thoroughly courageous demonstration with which the menaces of the great NAPOLEON, surrounded as he was by his legions, and fresh from the victories of Jena, Austerlitz and Vienna was met. [Hear, hear.] We hurled defiance at him—we fought him and conquered him; and should we, who then had treated with contempt and defiance the menaces of *Napoleon le Grand*, quail before the threats of *Napoleon le petit*? [Cries of question, and immense cheering.]

Lord PALMERSTON would lay the dispatch from the French Government on the table to-morrow. No answer to it had been sent. [Hear.]

Mr. ROEBUCK then withdrew his motion for the adjournment of the House, and the subject dropped.

The Shells Thrown at Napoleon—Curious Developments.

From the Birmingham Post.

Eight or ten days ago we stated that Chief Superintendent Shuttleworth had discovered that the shells used in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French were manufactured by an engineer carrying on business in Broad-street. He this person had furnished the police with all the information they desired, we deemed it advisable not to publish his name. Now, however, that the has been done without its being accompanied by a statement of the circumstances attending the execution of the order, we deem it simple act of justice to lay these before the public.

The engineer who unwittingly lent his skill to carrying out the designs of the conspirators, was Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Broad-street. It appears that on the 16th of October a respectable Birmingham manufacturer in the town introduced "his friend, Mr. ALLSOP," to Mr. TAYLOR, who is known in the town as an ingenious mechanician, frequently employed by inventors to work out their ideas and construct models. He is very often engaged by the English and other Governments in the construction of machinery requiring peculiar skill and ingenuity, and it was not unnatural that the manufacturer to whom we refer should introduce to Mr. TAYLOR one who was desirous of having a projectile of a new character constructed. Mr. ALLSOP, without exhibiting any desire for secrecy beyond that which inventors and patentees usually assume on such occasions, stated that he wished to have an order executed according to models and a written description which he then produced. The letter was to the following effect:

"A bowl to be made in cast iron of the very best and toughest quality, of the exact size of the large model. The holes to be made the same size and in the same direction. The top to be made of the same material and made to screw on with very great nicety, and to fit very tightly. A large screw for the top to be made to fit very nicely and very tightly, and to project about a quarter of an inch inside, and on the outside a little rib to enable it to be screwed very tightly, as only the rib will project beyond the casework. The small screws also to be fitted with very great nicety, and to project about a quarter of an inch inside. The outside to be like the model; all the small screws to be perforated exactly as the one sent, and to be fitted with great nicety and closeness. N. B.—models to be carefully preserved and returned. Three dozen screws, in addition to one to every hole. THOMAS ALLSOP, Ginger's Hotel, Westminster-bridge."

We need not repeat our description of the shell, which was the result of this carefully worded order. That those fired in the Rue Lepelletier were the identical instruments there can be no doubt. We must mention, however, that seeing the "perforated screws" to be inserted at one end were simply gun nipples, Mr. TAYLOR concluded that he was making a projectile which would be fired from a cannon. In executing the order, therefore, he took care that none of the nipples should project beyond the limits of the greatest diameter of the shell, thinking that if they did so they would interfere with the act of propulsion. The order was executed in a month, and at the expiry of the time Mr. ALLSOP came to Birmingham and received the shells—three of four inches diameter and three of three inches diameter. Mr. TAYLOR'S charge for them was £8, 3s. 4d.—a charge computed in the ordinary way according to the material employed and time spent in their construction.

He heard no more of order or customer until the attempt on NAPOLEON'S life, when it struck him that the grenades employed were exactly similar to those he had made. On Mr. STEPHENS applying to Mr. TAYLOR he at once showed him the order, the correspondence with Mr. ALLSOP, and as the perfect shell which he had in his possession. The proof that Mr. TAYLOR acted quite innocently in the matter, even if his character as a tradesman were not sufficient guarantee of this, we may mention one curious circumstance.

A week or two after delivering the shells he happened to be at Enfield on business connected with the execution of an order for machinery required for the Government small arms manufactory there. In conversation with Colonel DIXON, the superintendent of the establishment, he asked whether that gentleman had had brought under his notice any invention in which shells of the above description were used. Colonel DIXON replied in the negative, and no more was said on the subject. However, a few days after the attempt in which PIERRI and ORSINI were implicated, one of Colonel DIXON'S subordinates wrote to Mr. TAYLOR, hinting to him that it was possible the shells he described in the Enfield conversation had been used for a purpose very different from that which he had imagined. We may also state that from first to last no foreigner interfered with the execution of the order in any way.

Another Peep at the Sea Serpent.

The following copy of an extract from the Board of Trade Meteorological Journal kept by Captain HARRINGTON, of the ship *Castilian*, from Bombay for Liverpool, has been published in the *Times*:

Ship *Castilian*, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857, north-east end of St. Helena, bearing northwest, distance ten miles.

At 6¾ P. M. strong breeze and cloudy, ship sailing about twelve miles per hour. While myself and officers were standing on the lee side of the poop, looking towards the island, we were startled by the sight of a huge marine animal, which reared its head out of the water within twenty yards of the ship, when it suddenly disappeared for about half a minute, and then made its appearance in the same manner again, showing us distinctly its neck and head about 10 or 12 feet out of the water. Its head was shaped like a long nun buoy, and I suppose the diameter to have been 7 or 8 feet in the larg

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 22.

Superior Court—Nos. 273, 21, 39, 418, 263, 181, 476, 377, 326, 482, 447, 406, 143, 239, 270, 670, 471, 75, 360, 361, 492, 512, 516, 577, 381, 464, 506, 513, 402, 502, 324, 476, 666, 668, 997, 506, 997, 000, 313, 947.

Upper Branch Superior Court—Nos. 166, 40, 65, 77, 28, 61, 91, 23, 125, 126, 130, 131, 142.

Superior Court—Circuit—Nos. 51, 15, 17, 170, 194, 78, 64, 93, 107, 108, 109, 64, 110, 122, 125, 161, 162, 195, 196, 196, 1068, 376, 119, 122, 160, 163, 213, 214, 215, 217, 216.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part. 19.

The United American Building Association vs. *Mechael Harrison* et al.—Judgment on report of Referee reversed and new trial ordered before the event.

John Hefferan—Judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs.

Henry Meagle vs. *the Long Island Railroad Company*.—Judgment at the Circuit Court reversed and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event.

Coffee.—This was an action to foreclose a lien filed by the plaintiff under the Mechanics' law upon Second Building No. 12. The defendant Collins contracted for the erection of the building in question, and the plaintiff furnished the lime and other materials for the work. The contract price was $210, and the amount claimed to be due on the account was $219.

The defendant Collins was made with the usual affirmation as to all the accounts and declared at Chambers. The defendant there made full explanation as to the accounts and declined to pay the same. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff, and the defendant now comes on to be heard on all the proofs and affidavits. Heidenheimer for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. A. Heidenheimer for the defendant, were heard in support of the motion now come on to be argued on all the proofs and affidavits.

The counsel for the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the defendant was not a partner liable on the contract. The question argued was, whether the defendant was not a partner liable on an agreement, and whether, if an agent, his employment was not of so broad and comprehensive a character, resulting in a general undertaking instead of a definite one. Decision reserved.

Michael Sanford vs. *E. B. Osborne*.—New trial ordered—costs to abide event.

W. O. Nicholas vs. *W. E. Arnold*.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett and Aldermen Ford and Hall.

The February Term of the Court of General Sessions terminated on Saturday, when a large number of prisoners were sentenced. On the opening of Court, Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Palm Wells, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, moved to quash the indictment. The Recorder took the papers, and reserved his decision. The Ex-Recorder also presented a document in behalf of Bacon, Rice, Williams, Martin, and others, charged with selling policy tickets. The Recorder said he would hear the arguments on Wednesday next at the private office.

Thomas Keefe pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on W. B. McCormick. Fined $10.

Nicholas Cowan and Bartley Connor pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on John Cowan, and were fined $5 each.

Mary Waters, *ex keeping a* disorderly house, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $76, to remain in prison until the fine is paid.

John Keefer pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was fined $26.

Samuel Holman pleaded guilty to an assault on Thomas Keefe, and was fined $10.

Justice Pinkerton said there was much in the books kept by the defendant which was difficult to understand, and he was reluctant, and he thought, to decharge defendant, but he thought the objections under the statute fatal. The defendant was therefore discharged.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Partridge vs. *Lyon*.—Motion for commission to examine defendant granted. Seven dollars costs of motion to abide events.

Scammon et al. vs. *Samuel Fowler et al.* (two cases.—Motions for judgment on demurrers to complaint as frivolous, granted.

Keenan Building and Accumulating Fund Association vs. *John Cavel*.—Judgment on report of Referee reversed, and new trial ordered before the event, before Judges Strong, Lott and Ingraham.

Michael Harrison vs. *The Mayor*, *&c.*, and *John Heffernan*.—This was an action to foreclose a lien filed by the plaintiff under the Mechanics' law upon Second Building No. 12. The defendant Collins contracted for the erection of the building in question, and the plaintiff furnished the lime and other materials for the work. The contract price was $210, and the amount claimed to be due on the account was $219.

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The New-York Times, Monday, February 23, 1858.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Lessee and Manager.—This evening, Feb. 27, will be performed the comedy of the DANCING BARBER. Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Blake, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hamblin, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Leclercq, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Wheatley, Miss Fisher, Miss Gannon, Miss Gilbert, Miss Hughes, Miss Mestayer, Miss Pray, Miss Wallack, and Miss Wheatley. To conclude with the farce of the DEVIL'S DUCAT. Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Blake, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hamblin, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Leclercq, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Wheatley, Miss Fisher, Miss Gannon, Miss Gilbert, Miss Hughes, Miss Mestayer, Miss Pray, Miss Wallack, and Miss Wheatley. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at half-past 7 o'clock. Box-office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Private boxes, dress circle, and parquette seats can be secured in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. Stage Manager, Mr. Wm. Rufus Blake. This evening, Feb. 27, will be performed the comedy of the LOVE CHASE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Offenbach's new and original Comic Opera, in 3 acts, entitled
LA PERICHOLE.
Prices reserved at the box office daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Seats secured by telegraph or mail.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1880,
Will be presented Sardou's Comedy in 4 acts,
DAVID GARRICK.
With the following cast:
David Garrick ..... Mr. Lawrence Barrett
Ephraim Smith ..... Mr. Frank Mordaunt
Mr. Ingot ..... Mr. Charles Wheatleigh
Mr. Smith ..... Mr. Charles Koehler
Mr. Simkins ..... Mr. Harry Edwards
Thomas ..... Mr. Frank Hardenbrook
Footman ..... Mr. Frank Hardenbrook
Mrs. Ingot ..... Miss Ada Rehan
Mrs. Clapham ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Smith ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Simkins ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Ethelinda Ingot ..... Miss Virginia Dreher
Prudence ..... Miss Virginia Dreher
Mrs. Ingot ..... Miss Virginia Dreher
Mrs. Clapham ..... Miss Virginia Dreher
Mrs. Smith ..... Miss Virginia Dreher
Mrs. Simkins ..... Miss Virginia Dreher

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy fees ... $2,717,045 76
For Interest and Rents ... 427,625 81
For Annuities ... 15,000 00
For Annuity accounts, and Agents ... 1,650 00—3,161,720 57
Total ... $4,304,020 73

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Claims by death ... $1,017,542 12
For Premiums on Policies purchased ... 32,000 00
For Annuities ... 7,497 12
For Surrendered Policies ... 32,476 12
For Commissions, Salaries, &c. ... 98,610 76—466,024 74
... 4,488,643 99

For Premiums received during the quarter ... 145,222 62
For Interest ... 20,446 53
For Annuities ... 1,446 04—$4,655,908 98

Claims during the year ... $867,365 19
Amount. No.
Claims, Jan. 1, 1857 ... $20,024,012 ... 9,735
Policies issued during the year ... 20,631,972 ... 10,760
Policies expired during the year ... $3,467,200 ... 866
Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1857 ... 3,883,987 ... 1,899

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

RECEIPTS FROM JAN. 1, 1853, TO JAN. 31, 1858.

For Premiums and Policy fees ... $2,622,812 27
For Interest and Rents ... 1,000,000 00
From deferred Premiums Account, being balance of 1857, on Policies in force ... 1,000,000 00
For Annuities, balance of account ... 16,000 47
For Annuity accounts, and Agents ... 1,000 00
... $4,143,813 14

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims ... $1,317,642 42—$1,317,642 42
Claims unpaid ... 21,000 00—$1,338,642 42
Paid for Surrendered Policies ... 160,163 74
Paid for Annuities ... 154,189 42
Paid for Medical Examinations ... 3,000 00
Paid for Salaries ... 252,170 25
Paid for Commissions ... 169,252 97—$2,129,705 80
... $4,026,008 26

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank ... $144,627 48
Bonds and Mortgages ... 4,000,000 00
Interest due and accrued ... 18,376 12
... 165,029 60
Interest received during the year ... $2,446,625 98
Rents ... 1,446 04—$2,053,008 85
... $867,365 19

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount required for Annuities ... $1,000,987 22
Amount required for Re-assurance ... 20,000 72
Amount required for Contingent Fund ... 17,544 97
Amount required for the reduction of Premiums ... 165,916 60
Present value of $4 Dividends of deferred Premiums ... 459,261 01
Special reserve for extra climate ... 113,207 18
Amount of liability, including Annuities, Re-assurance, Contingent Fund, and Premiums ... 71,419 23
Present value of $4 Dividends of Premiums ... 2,286 97
Reserve for expenses of continuing Policies ... 25,000 00
... 1,141,009 10—$4,026,008 26

The Assets are valued at cost, after re-serving the sum of $3,000,007 32 as the value for reinsurance of all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $300,000, over and above the 4 per cent of reinsurance, according to the Connecticut Table of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also the sum of $1,000,000 loaned to meet all other obligations. The Trustees recommend as applicable to the Policies now in force, the following Dividends, which may either be received in cash, or applied to the payment of premiums on existing Policies, according to the following scale:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Persons entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since [illegible] Table of Insurance, and as [illegible] to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Insurance in force as above ... $1,143,503 10
Add for amt. on $7,000,000 to Feb. 1, 1858, being the amount of participating Policies in force at the date of the last Dividend ... 1,000,000 00
Add for amt. on Policies issued since ... 11,347 24
... 2,154,850 34
Deduct for amt. of participating Policies which have become claims since ... 1,971 01
Amt. on which Dividend is to be computed ... 2,152,879 33
Dividend on the above, at 4 per cent ... $1,074,627 86
Dividend on Policies issued since ... 39,239 39
Total ... 1,113,867 25
Deduct for Dividends paid on Policies which have become claims since ... 19,209 66
Dividends unpaid ... 1,094 20—$1,143,503 10

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been the basis of the computations of the Third Annual Dividend of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }

New-York, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, That a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared upon the participating Premiums paid on existing Policies in force on the 1st inst., according to the recommendation of the Actuary and Insurance Committee and certified in their Report of this date.

That the Reversionary values of this Dividend will be added to the Policies on each Policy. The amounts to be credited on each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON, JOHN WADSWORTH,
HILLARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY, SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMITH, JOHN L. STUART,
HENRY H. BLAKE, HAMILTON EDWARDS,
JOHN F. TROUP, ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BEVER, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC C. PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM G. MOORE, WILLIAM L. COZINE,
C. W. DODGE, CHARLES H. NEWMAN,
RICHARD PATRICK, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOSEPH BLUDY, WILL. STRONG,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, EZRA WHEELER,
JONATHAN MILLER, WM. H. TOPHAM,
JOHN F. WHITEHEAD, VINCENT M. BOGERT,
JOHN P. K. BOLTON, GEORGE R. CLARK.

ISAAC A. KRAFT, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MITCHEL POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER TIME AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 17 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new consolidated Capital Stock, as authorized by the Legislature of the Stockholders, Dec. 14, 1857, in compliance with the law aforesaid, is now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

W. F. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. B. BIRD, } of
N. F. GARRETT, } Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., 1 NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscription List, both in New-York and London, for the Central Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may pay the same, and become subscribers to the bal-ance of the Loan, CAPTIVUS WITH it an extended op-tion.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS,

St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds.
Quincy City 6 per cent. Bonds. (Short.)
Rockford City 10 per cent. Bonds.
Rockford City 10 per cent. Bonds. (Short.)
For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1858.

ALL PERSONS HAVING OVERDUE OB-LIGATIONS of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1858.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COM-PANY will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th inst. of January inst., and will be reopened on Monday, the 22d day of February, 1858.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COM-PANY'S Drafts and Acceptances. Also, Illinois Central Optional Sight Scrip, wanted by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 59 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.
Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the United and the British Provinces, we are enabled to nego-tiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the prin-cipal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Foreign Exchange negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 191 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857 ... $2,464,312 19
Received for Premiums during the year ... $837,144 78
Received for Interest during year ... 183,672 21
Received for Annuity Bonds ... 5,000 00
Total Receipts for 1857 ... $986,017 99
Paid Claims, by death ... $353,000 00
Amount Jan. 1, 1857 ... 145,114 95
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857 ... 145,114 95
Paid Policies surrendered ... 30,997 43
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c. ... 21,717 64
Paid Commissions to Ag'ts ... 23,601 78
Paid Physicians' Fees ... 2,951 00 ... $367,413 30 ... 467,804 68
... $2,982,130 67
Paid Dividends during the year ... 142,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858 ... $2,743,325 73
* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS:

Cash on hand ... $66,716 29
Newark City 6 per cent. Bonds ... 22,460 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per ct. Bds. ... 23,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds ... 24,000 00
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds. ... 65,000 00
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass. ... 809 80
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned ... 1,499,881 42
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 per. ct. int. ... 994,305 23
Real Estate ... 26,278 98
Loans on Scrip ... 6,553 51
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission ... 21,930 29 ... $2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858 ... $2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date ... 1,006,826 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date ... 1,304,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1858) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MAGINNIS, JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER, ANDREW S. SKELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW, RANDALL H. GREEN,
HENRY McFARLAN, JOEL W. CONDIT,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOHN L. & J. P. LEES, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADBURY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M. when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "public stock for re-building Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same, for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858.

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seven-teen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1859, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year thereafter, until the whole sum is redeemed.

The order for the redemption of said stock, for the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be re-deemed, such sum as is required for the purpose of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamber-lain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the in-terest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

IOWA STATE STOCK.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 26th of February, 1858, is authorized to dis-pose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear in-terest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be re-ceived for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

$30,000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL or active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deceased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established importing-house, (not dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportunity could be presented. Address, with real name, P. M. O., Post-Office, Box No. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New-York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR ONE AND TWO years on mortgage at 10 per cent. It is offered on improved real estate adjoining the city of Cincinnati, worth twice that amount at a low valuation. Parties can be satisfied that the security is beyond question. Particulars may be learned by addressing J. G., Box No. 211 Post-office.

A YOUNG AND HIGHLY RESPECTABLE widow lady, in embarrassed circumstances, wishes the loan of $40, for a short time; satisfactory security and reference given. Address M. F., Union-square Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 123 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 20th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 20th day of Dec., 1857, and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Ben-nington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chi-cago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continu-ously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINDHAM, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858. A. L. MINER, Receiver.

ja21-6w

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA!—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steam-ship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 2 Broad-way. The magnificent, and very fast going steam-ship, NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27. The favor-ite and large steamers CAROLINA EVERGLADE, and ST. MARYS for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the great reduction in freight and the low rate of insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG, Va.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and state-room, to Norfolk, $5; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamer STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain TRACY LYON will leave on WEDNES-DAY, 24th February at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4, N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 73 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL will succeed and leave on Saturday, 27th February.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PLANS OF "OPENING AND ENLARGING CANALS" and "CONSTRUCTING A NEW CANAL" from Lake Erie to the Hudson river, and of the Locks, Bridges, &c., and of the Machinery for operating the same, together with the Specifications, Forms of Contract, Bonds, &c., can be examined at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navi-gable condition during such time as such Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder ... $5,000
Section No. 2, Chemung Canal ... 5,000
Each of the Locks and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs, mentioned in the Specifications.

Every proposal must be accompanied by an affidavit in due form of the person or persons making such proposal, that he do not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person or persons interested in any such proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof, and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or mate-rials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, by two sufficient sureties, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidences of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the ag-gregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said surety.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any per-son or persons without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus re-tained during the previous year, shall be paid to the con-tractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisements, are, in consequence of any combina-tion or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and readvertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The parties or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow thereon the respective prices therein stated, viz:

SCHEDULE

SECTION NO. 2 CHEMUNGO CANAL.

16,600 feet B. M. Oak, for lock gears at $200 ... $200 00
2,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $18 ... 225 00
15,000 feet B. M. Spruce timber at $18 ... 270 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15 ... 37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7 ... 14 00
... $1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1 ... $3 00
1 Small Boat, $15; 2 Crow Bars, $3 ... 18 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cast Hooks, $1 ... 7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fixers, 60c ... 3 84
20 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7 ... 29 00
2 Turning Mill Cut Saw, $4 ... 6 00
1 File Cutter and Fixtures, $6 ... 6 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75 ... 225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 3 Scythe Snaths, $12 50 ... 20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 150 Shovels, $133 87 ... 148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230 ... 233 00
1 Wrench, 75c; 1 Rope 60 feet long, $4 ... 4 75
1 Lumber for Mowing ... 20 00
Total ... $950 96

In charge of W. L. KIMBEL, Resident Engineer.

12,200 feet Hemlock Plank ... $86 80
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber ... 26 01
7,062 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards ... 112 13
Lot of Timber, framed ... 5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 3 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, 25c ... 14 80
4 Crow Bars, $6; 2 Chains, $3; 1 Chisel, 75c ... 15 25
1 Tool Chest, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5 ... 12 00
3 Cant Hooks, $1; 3 Lamps, $3 50 ... 3 50
2 Lock Gates, $180; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50 ... 181 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $56; 6 Padlocks, $1 50 ... 57 50
55 Picks, $60 72; 32 Pike Poles, $11 60; 2 Plows, $9 ... 71 32
1 Punch, $1 50; 1 Scow, $175; 6 Scrapers, $22 50 ... 199 00
264 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50 ... 249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Black-smith's Tongs, 75c ... 5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50 ... 333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50 ... 4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Col-lars, $3 ... 25 00
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c. ... 7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines ... 15 00
... $1,331 17

Total ... $2,461 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contract and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned offices, ten days prior to the time speci-fied for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 22, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES R. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
JOHN T. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 6 Hall of Re-cords; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of C'n. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS.—Notice to owners of property af-fected by the sewers in the following streets: Sewer in the Bowery, between Madison and James sts.; sewer in 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.; sewer in 43d-st., from sewer in 10th-av. to a point 80 feet west of 9th-av. That the Committee will meet to hear parties opposed to the confirmation of the assessment lists, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
THOMAS McSPEDON, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 9, City Hall, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the applications of the following persons, viz.: A. B. Jacobs and Peter Goldstein, for remission of fine; David Miles, for pay for loss of horse; R. Green, relative to salary; and Patrick Hays, John Doyle and Lawrence O'Reilly, for pay for loss of horses. The above-named parties are hereby notified to attend the meeting of the Committee, at the time and place above mentioned.

THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee
JOHN J. GREGORY, } on Finance.
GEORGE STARR, }

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, } No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-ers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimate must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, }
GEORGE H. CLARK, } Printing Committee of the Board of Education.
A. S. BRENNELL, }
ROBERT A. ADAMS, }
JOHN R. LYDECKER, }

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed propo-sals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 103d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av.; according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpen-ter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and suffi-cient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, } Committee.
JOHN BELLAMY, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until Friday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork at the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The ARAGO, Capt. Comstock, will sail
The BALTIC, Capt. Fearon, [illegible]
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James Nye,

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved Water-tight compartments, and the expense has been incurred to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their perfect seaworthiness in this respect.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 80 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon as-signed to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 20	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 20	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 24	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 5	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 7	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 69 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WALKRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Capt. Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or pas-sage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EU-ROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin ...	$80	First Cabin ...	$100
Second Cabin ...	50	Second Cabin ...	65
Steerage ...	30	Steerage ...	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamships ARIEL, 2,000 tons, R. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 1,600 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Southampton for New-York.
Southampton and Bremen.	Southampton	
Ariel ... March 20	Saturday, April 17	Wednesday, April 21
North Star, April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wednesday, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Liptrap, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southamp-ton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

E. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 3,360 tons, P. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 M.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR		FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.	
SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.			
Saturday ...	April 10	Wednesday ...	April 28
Saturday ...	May 22	Wednesday ...	June 9
Saturday ...	July 3	Wednesday ...	July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin,

LONG ISLAND.

BEING IT AS THEY DO IN NEW-YORK.—Some days ago the Common Council of Brooklyn, on the petition of the owners and mortgagees of the Park property, opened Hamilton-square—in the face of a decided majority of tax-paying remonstrants in the vicinity. Out of the 600 owners of property in the assessment district, it is asserted that there were not a dozen who favored the opening—and the need of a Park in the neighborhood was about as pressing as of one to be laid out on Coney Island. When the Greenbacks had papers conveyed to stop proceedings by an injunction, they found themselves enjoined from proceeding to law by the failure to obtain from the Common Council, the Committee on Opening Streets, or the City Clerk, the remonstrances they had been sent in—and which would be the proof in Court that the Park had been illegally opened. In this contingency there was nothing to do but to implore the Common Council to confess the facts and compel the rescindment of the papers. The Common Council were unable to find the papers, but while the hunt for them was going on, they suddenly and mysteriously reappeared—but not in time to prevent, without long litigation, the consummation of the Park scheme. The residents in the vicinity are a good deal stirred up on the subject, and held on Saturday night, at the Institute Myrtle-avenue, between Marcy and Tompkins-avenue, a mass meeting to denounce the Park and devise means for resisting the payments of the heavy assessments that it imposes.

ASSIGNMENT was made by Messrs. JESSE H. PRATER & H. YOUNG, JOHN J. ARMSTRONG and others. It was stated that the whole assessment is some $70,000 upon a small district of less than 600 property owners. After the appointment of a Committee of eleven persons instructed to contest the case the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place next Saturday night.

THE POOR.—A meeting to raise funds for the relief of the Poor will be held in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn, this evening. The meeting will be placed with the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." This Society, during the present Winter, have relieved more than five hundred American families who have heretofore sustained themselves, besides a large number of the foreign population. It has been ascertained that in the city of Brooklyn alone more than 9,000 persons were thrown out of employment last Fall. Half of this number, at least, are still without employment.

During the last week the Society have assisted over one thousand families, and $6,000 more is required by them to carry on its operations for the balance of the season.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.—The snow-storm of Saturday did not materially interfere with travel in Brooklyn for a great length of time. The City Railroad Company, to be ready for any emergency, kept their snow-plows in motion on the different tracks, and made them pretty clear. For a portion of the day only one-half the usual number of cars were run. The track was very heavy, and required an additional span of horses to each car. The trains on the Long Island Railroad made about their usual time. The new snow-plow on this road was brought into requisition, and to this fact the prompt arrival of the trains is due. The average depth of snow does not exceed four inches, and this is so much drifted that there were many have places where the storm closed, and consequently the lovers of good sleighing were disappointed. Nevertheless, there were many sleighs out yesterday, but it was emphatically hard sledding, and every one appeared to be satisfied with the experiment after a very short ride.

A COLD BATH.—A man named DENNIS O'NEIL, on Thursday night, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the East River from the Catharine Ferry boat *Ellen*, when in the middle of the stream. The cold bath brought him to his senses, and he yelled lustily for assistance, which was afforded him in time to save his life. He was in the water twenty minutes, and thinks that the next experiment he makes of the kind will be when the water is warmer.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 120 deaths—Males, 61; Females, 59: Men, 16; boys, 30; women, 29; girls, 25.

Diseases—Scarlet Fever, 23; Convulsions, 10; Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Stillborn, 9 each; Disease of Brain, 7; Congestion of Lungs, Debility, 6 each; Bronchitis, Croup, Old Age, Smallpox, Dropsy, 4 each; Measles, Puerperal Fever, 3 each; Apoplexy, Erysipelas, Inflammation of Bowels, &c. (Bowels, &c., Kidneys, Pleurisy, Teething, 2 each; Bilious Fever, Typhoid do., Casualty, Hooping Cough, Enlargement of Heart, Inflammation of Uterus, Intemperance, Marasmus, Mortification, Murdered, Uterine Hemorrhage, Unknown, 1 each.

Ages—One year and under, 25; from 1 to 2 years, 18; from 2 to 5 years, 12; from 5 to 10 years, 13; from 10 to 20 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 9; from 40 to 50 years, 14; from 50 to 60 years, 5; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 4; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 90; Ireland, 22; Germany, 6; England, 2; Scotland, 1.

ARREST OF HOUSEBREAKERS.—JOHN CRUMLEY and JOHN BURKE were arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officers FREEVEW and O'ROURKE, of the Third Precinct Police, Brooklyn, on suspicion of having set fire, a few minutes before their arrest, to a frame building at the junction of Hamilton-avenue and Columbia-street, owned by IRWIN SWEENEY. The fire was extinguished by the officers before much damage was done to the premises.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN GORDON.
Vice-Presidents—JAMES DOWNEY, JOHN K. SHANLEY.
Treasurer—PATRICK MOONEY.
Secretary—MICHAEL BURKE.

ESCAPED.—PETER B. ADAMS, indicted for larceny, and who escaped from Constable PRICE, in Brooklyn, a few weeks ago while going from the Court of Sessions to the County Jail, was rearrested on Saturday last by the Fourth Precinct Police. He was found in one of his old haunts in the Wallabout.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—WM. JOHNSTON, colored man, in the employ of W. E. WALKER, coal dealer, Brooklyn, while driving a team loaded with wood down a hill on the Clove Road, fell under the wheels, and had his head crushed in a shocking manner. The deceased was 25 years old, and leaves two children. Coroner SIRES held the inquest.

BURGLARIES.—House, No. 90 Willow-street, Brooklyn, was robbed, on Saturday night, of a quantity of silver ware. House No. 156 Washington-street was entered the same night, and several articles of clothing were stolen.

NEW JERSEY.

ELECTION OF COUNTY JUDGES.—At the joint meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature on Thursday, Messrs. HARRIS CHARLES and CHARLES FINK (Democrats) were elected Common Pleas Judges for Hudson County, in the places of Judges GRIMSHAW and HARRIS, whose terms expire on the 1st of April.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Editorial see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20.

$7,000	U. S. 6s 1867	113	300	Cum. Coal Co	b5 13½
1,000	U. S. 6s 1867	113	200	do	b10 13⅝
2,000	Miss. River Bds. 6s	90	100	do	b30 13⅝
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90	200	do	13⅝
2,000	Mil. & Miss. R. Bds.	84	100	do	13⅝
1,000	Mil. & Miss. R. Bds.	84	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	27⅛
1,000	Mil. & Miss. R. Bds.	84	100	do	27⅝
1,000	Mil. & Miss. R. Bds.	84	215	do	b30 28
100	Canton Co.	b30 28	200	Harlem Railroad	13⅛
100	do	28	200	do	13⅝
100	do	28	50	do	b30 13⅝
100	do	b10 28	100	do	13⅝
200	do	28	27	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	28	50	do	b30 94
5	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	97	100	do	94⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 94⅛	200	do	b30 94⅛
100	do	94⅛	50	Cal. & Chi. R. R.	94
100	do	94⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	93⅝
100	Erie Railroad	93⅝	100	do	93⅝
200	do	94	100	do	93⅝
50	do	94	100	do	93⅝
100	do	b10 94	100	do	93⅝
150	do	b30 94⅛	16	La Cr. & M. R. R.	11¾
200	do	94⅛	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39
300	do	b60 94			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri 6s, 1st mtg.	90	100	Hud. River R. R.	28⅛
5,000	do	90	100	do	b30 28
5,000	N. Y. 6s, 5⅓ yrs	102¾	200	Harlem R. R.	13⅝
17,000	Penn. 5s, 5 yrs	90	50	Har. R. R. Pref.	34
1,000	La. & Mis. L. G. R.	86	100	Reading R. R.	61⅝
3,000	do	94¾	100	Ohio & R. I. R. R.	70
1,000	do	94¾	200	do	70⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b30 72	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	b10 28⅛
100	do	72	100	do	28⅛
100	Canton Co.	b30 28	200	do	b30 28
100	do	28	100	do	28⅛
100	do	28	50	do	b30 28⅛
200	do	b10 28	100	M. So. & N. I. pf.	67
200	do	28	200	Panama R. R.	b30 102½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 94⅝	100	do	102¾
100	do	94⅝	100	do	102¾
200	do	b10 94⅝	50	Cal. & Chi. R. R.	94
100	do	94⅝	100	do	b30 94⅛
100	Erie Railroad	93¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	93⅝
200	do	94	100	do	93⅝
50	do	b10 94	100	do	93⅝
150	do	b30 94⅝	16	La Cr. & M. R. R.	11¾
200	do	94⅝	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39
300	do	b60 94			

RECENTLY SOLD BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Jefferson Railroad 1st Mort. Bds.	Int. add.	62
10,000	Cleveland, P. and Ashtabula 2d M.	Int. add.	88
25,000	St. Louis City Municipal Bonds	Int. add.	75
15,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 1st M.	Int. add.	15
63,000	Ill. Cent. R. R. Bonds of 1875	Int. add.	95
$300	Little Miami R. R. Scrip	Int. add.	74¾
$2,000	Mason County (Ia.) 8 ₩ c. Bonds	Int. add.	61
$12,000	Milwaukee and Beloit 8s	Int. add.	27½
$4,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. add.	71
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add.	95½
$6,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add.	25
$1,500	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s	Int. add.	71½
$5,000	City of New Orleans 6s	Int. add.	74⅝
$500	Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857		23
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add.	89¾
3,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	69¾
$2,000	Watertown City 6s	Int. add.	89
$4,000	Nashville and Chattanooga R. 6s	Int. add.	70
$2,000	California 7s		Flat.
	100 Brooklyn Gas Light Scrip		19
	10 shares Ocean Bank		82¾
	50 shares Phenix Bank		106
	142 shares Mechanics' Banking Association		22
	150 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co.		112
	10 shares Arctic Fire Ins Co.		97
	20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		97½
	50 shares Brooklyn Gas-light Co		12½
	13 shares Hanover Bank		65¼
	5 shares Market Bank		101¾
	5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		109
	20 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co		113
	30 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co		114¾
	30 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co		104
	250 shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad		2
	20 shares Illinois Central Railroad		97⅛
	7 shares Artisans' Bank		61¾
	20 shares Chatham Bank		61
	20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	98¾@98¾	
	100 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co		112
	15 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	99¾@100	

MONDAY, Feb. 22—A. M.

The steamer *Africa*, at this port from Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 6, brings advices that the Bank of England has further reduced the rate of discount to 3½ ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The step so soon after the reduction to 4 ₩ cent., was unexpected, though as all the London authorities concur in stating that Money is superabundant in the open market at even lower rates, it ought not to create surprise. The English Funds advanced to 96 ₩ cent. after the announcement. The Railway market showed increased firmness; Foreign Securities generally were higher, and American Stocks in larger demand. Messrs. BARING write:

There is more inquiry for American Stocks, especially for State Bonds, without, however, leading to any great amount of business as yet. Pennsylvania 5s Certificates have been sold at 76¾, and are now held at 77; 5 ₩ cent. Bonds at 82. Virginia Sterling 5s rather pressed on the market at 81@82. Maryland 5s, 90. Massachusetts Sterling, 100@101. Tennessee 6s, 82@84. Boston City 4½s, 88@90. Railroad Bonds in fair demand. Illinois Central 7s, 83¼@84¼; ditto 6s, 82@84. New-York Central 7s, 92@94; ditto 6s 84@86. Michigan Central 8s of 1869, 87@89. Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 86@88. Canada 6s, 113. Nova Scotia 6s, 105@106. New-Brunswick 6s, 104@106. Quebec City 6s, 102¾.

Messrs. D. BELL & SONS report on the same subject:

The market for American securities during the past week has been unusually active, and some considerable investments have been made in the stock and bonds of Pennsylvania, also in the bonds of Virginia and Tennessee. For Railroad bonds there has been a good demand, the chief business having been in those of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central, and Michigan Central Railroads. Illinois Central and New-York and Erie shares have been in request, especially the latter, which have been dealt in at higher prices.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

There has been a moderate activity in American Securities in London during the past week. Illinois Central Bonds are rather more firmly held. The Shares have been steady at the former rates. The adjudication of the new Illinois Central loan is somewhat complicated, owing to the non-surrender of certain options still in the hands of holders, but it may be virtually considered as closed, except to parties holding July options, who, on surrendering these options, can become subscribers to the balance of the new loan. Erie Stock and Bonds of all classes have been in demand at advanced rates. The conversion of the unsecured Bonds into Fourth Mortgage Bonds is making considerable progress. Michigan Central and New-York Central Bonds continue in good request, at the full rates of last week. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds have been more inquired after at 64@65½. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ ₩ cent. Consols close at 96@¼ for Money, and 96⅛@¼ for March account.

American Railways.	Closing Prices
Illinois Central 6 ₩ cent., 1875	85@86
Illinois 7 ₩ cent., 1875	83@85
Illinois 7 ₩ cent Free Land, 1860	85@87
Illinois $100 shares, $40 paid	5@3 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent., con. '60	87@90
Michigan Central, 1869	87@90
Michigan Central, 1865 (sterling)	80@100
Michigan $100 shares	40@65
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund) 1866	84@87
Michigan, $100 shares	70@80
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent., (sinking fund), 1883	94@96
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent., con., 1864	91@95
New-York Central $100 shares	76@77
New-York and Erie 2d mtge. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	75@77
New-York and Erie (sink. fund.) 3d mtg., 1878	46@62
New-York and Erie Bonds, con. 1868	——
New-York and Erie $100 shares	23@28
Pennsylvania Con. Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ₩ cent.	86@87
Pennsylvania 2d mort. stg. 6 ₩ cent.	86@88

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 3d of February gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,651,868	Increase £402,682
Other deposits	17,030,176	Decrease 1,145,363
Rest	3,721,369	Increase 20,073
Govern't securities	9,559,161	Increase 271,561
Other securities	20,073,749	Decrease 973,749
Notes unemployed	9,270,100	Decrease 48,530

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,075,065, being an increase of £410,365; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,793,696, showing an increase of £394,972, when compared with the preceding return.

In regard to the movement of the Court of Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday, Feb. 4, the London *Times* says:

"This movement had scarcely been anticipated, and it therefore produced some effect upon the funds. It is presumed the *Gazette* returns to be published to-morrow will exhibit a further large increase in the unemployed notes, and that during the past week there has been an almost total absence of applications for discount. Under these circumstances it would be the duty of the Directors to take the present step, and adapt themselves to the fair market rate. It is not their business to attempt to guide commerce or to keep money from becoming cheap in order to prevent a new access of speculation. Experience and theory alike show all such efforts to be self-defeating. There is no danger at the present moment of any undue inflation. The evil rather is on the other side. The distrust from the recent panic is such, both with regard to mercantile transactions and the management of public companies, that the public are disposed to hold aloof from everything. Hence money is abundant, and if that abundance should tempt people to make investments, or undertake new operations while their judgments are calm, the effect will be simply such as is desirable. If, on the contrary, in order to check such operations and investments, artificial means are employed, such as the Bank trying to prevent the rate of discount from finding its natural level, the plethora would be temporarily increased only at last to become uncontrollable a few months hence, when all that has recently passed will have been forgotten."

The London *Daily News* remarks:

"The Directors of the Bank of England to-day lowered the minimum rate of discount from 4 ₩ cent., at which it was fixed on Thursday last, to 3½ ₩ cent. Considering how recently the rate was reduced from 5 to 4 ₩ cent., a further step in the same direction was not generally looked for until next week. Nevertheless, the tendency of the money market is so strongly pronounced, that there is no disposition whatever to question the propriety of the measure. For some time past the Bank has absolutely had no discount business. The directors are now apparently of opinion that their stock of securities has run of to so great an extent as to warrant their entering again into competition with the other dealers in money. The rated "out of doors" will still keep below those of the Bank, yet some business will promptly be diverted thither. To-day, for instance, there was a moderate revival of the demand at the Bank, although good bills are freely discounted at 3 ₩ cent., and less. We hear of instances in which choice six months' bills have been negotiated at 3 ₩ cent., but the majority of prudent discounters hesitate to take paper at so long a date, unless at some advance in terms.

The last occasion upon which the Bank rate was reduced from 4 to 3½ ₩ cent. was on the 16th June, 1850. At that date the stock of Bullion was much larger than at present, being £18,666,710, but as regards the reserve of notes the difference is less important, the total then held being £12,924,200.

It remains to be seen whether the fresh reduction in the value of Money in this Market will affect the Exchanges, and accelerate their decline to a point at which remittances of Gold will be made to the Continent. It is evident, however, that a very large proportion of the sums imported will still be retained here.

The London *Times* of Saturday, Feb. 6, with which we are favored by our Liverpool correspondent, reports as follows of the Stock Exchange:

"FRIDAY EVENING.

The English funds opened buoyantly this morning at a slight advance upon the improvement of yesterday, and subsequently a further upward movement was maintained with great steadiness. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 95¾, were first quoted 96⅝ to ¾, and at the close of the day there were buyers at 96. For the 4th of March the last price was 96⅛ to ¼. The reduction of the Bank rate yesterday, the heavy arrival of specie this morning from the West Indies, and a further recovery on the Paris Bourse were among the causes of the prevailing animation. Bank Stock closed at 208 to 210; Reduced, 96⅛; New Three per Cents., 96⅜ to ⅝; India Stock, 218 to 223; and India Bonds, 12s. to 15s. premium.

Exchequer bills experienced a further improvement, but their position, compared with other English Government securities, is still unsatisfactory. While our Three ₩ Cents. are at 96, the United States Five ₩ Cents. are only at 108, but the American Government can circulate Treasury Notes bearing but 3 ₩ cent. interest, while it is found necessary that our Exchequer bills should carry £2 16s. This is partly to be accounted for by the fact that the American notes are made receivable for Customs dues and will thus at all times be prevented from falling below par. The same may be many years ago, to apply to the English Exchequer bills, but it was abolished without the slightest reason, and that step, coupled with other instances of mismanagement under the predecessors of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, has destroyed the repute they once enjoyed, and which properly should always attach to them.

In the Stock Exchange, loans on Government securities are in slightly increased demand, the rate being from 2 to 2½ ₩ cent. At the Bank there is a moderate number of applications, but in the open market the supply is abundant on best bills at 2½@¾.

The Liverpool Markets are buoted firm for Cotton, without any change of quotations. The Manchester reports of the trade are slightly better. After the action of the Bank of England the demand for the raw material was reported more general from all classes of operators. The sales of Friday, Feb. 5, were 8,000 bales, and for the week 54,180 bales. The stock of American 175,510 bales, against 198,220 bales same period last season. The market for Breadstuffs continues dull, although at the last market day at Liverpool, Friday, there was more done in Wheat.

The financial accounts by this arrival render it quite certain that the most extravagant calculations on the accumulation of Bullion and low rates of Discount in London, on the reaction from the late crisis, are soon to be realized. The action by the Bank of England is significant of the fact that, since the check to commercial adventure, and railway and steam enterprise, the employment for money falls far behind the new production of Gold, and that now, even more than in 1852, the effect of the California and Australia discoveries are to tell upon the rates of usance, and the productive or real value of Stock Securities. The effect, instead of as *then*, stimulating new and hazardous enterprises in the hope of large returns, will *now* be to the appreciation of *safety* in making investments, and the depreciation measurably of the mere *rate* of income, where entire security, as in the Government Funds in England, and the Federal and State Funds in this country, is attained. Next to these will come the miscellaneous shares and bonds which have paid dividends and preserved their capitals unimpaired through the late trying revulsion.

The foreign trade at this port the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,488,655 against $5,064,657 the corresponding week last year. Since the 1st of January the diminution of the import movement is $20,010,488, and as this falling off continues to manifest itself every week the importers are withdrawing from Public Warehouse a considerable proportion of the previous entries in Bond. The supply of most descriptions of Goods, however, is found to be more than equal to the demand for the Spring trade as far as it has shown itself. The improvement in business is quite gradual, and its greatly diminished scale compared with last season, is the subject of remark, as well among the Domestic commission houses as by the Importing interest. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, amount to $1,577,894, against $1,460,308 same week last February. The Export of Specie $641,688, against $279,666 same week last season. The Specie balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $3,360,033, against $3,384,773 at the close of the previous week. As the Banks had the full advantage of the last California remittance through most of the week, and the export movement was a moderate one, the average reserve of Specie on the statement to be made up this afternoon will probably reach nearly or quite $31,000,000, against $30,226,275 on the last average. The Money Market through the week continued cheap in terms and easy in supply, and although a fair employment is afforded by the Stock Exchange for loans at call, the diminished value of prime business paper since the crisis and the tendency of private means to accumulate on deposit in Bank, and with the Trust and Savings offices, point to even lower rates of interest than now obtain. Within the past few days, the few 3 ₩ cent. Treasury Bills offering in the Street at a small discount, have been taken up for investment, and the probability is, that, notwithstanding the hostility manifested by certain bankers, and the Savings Institutions which they control, to the Bills at this rate of interest, the Secretary will have large bids for the second issue of $5,000,000 at about, if not quite, as low a rate. We quote money at call, when sought for, 5@7 ₩ cent., according to the grade of collaterals; and when voluntarily left on deposit with the Brokers, 4@6 ₩ cent. Prime paper, 6@7½ ₩ cent; fair names, 8@9 ₩ cent., with an irregular and inadequate offering of satisfactory names. The terms for Foreign Exchange are ½@¾ ₩ cent. lower than the previous week: London, 109½@109¾ ₩ cent.; Paris, 5.16¼@5.13¾. The next mail steamer goes from Boston, the Cunarder of Wednesday, Feb. 24.

From the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published some days ago, it will be found that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st January, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$160,940,600
Add three weeks in Feb. '58	6,731,456
Total since July 1	$116,680,456
To same date last Treasury year	140,701,868
Decreased Importation this year	$24,021,412

The same tables show that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, ending Jan. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reimported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $20,[illegible]
Add three weeks in February $1,[illegible]
Total since July 1 to date $22,[illegible]
Against same time last Treasury year $2[illegible]
Decreased Export Produce this year $3,[illegible]

The same tables show for the seven months of the current Treasury year to Jan. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to $20,227,020
Add three weeks in February $[illegible]
Total since July 1st date $[illegible]
Against same time last Treasury year $[illegible]
Increased Export Gold to date $3,351,[illegible]

The receipts of Bullion from California, and of Foreign Gold from Abroad, at this port, since 1st July,

Amounted to	$20,795,[illegible]
Against same time 1856	17,[illegible]
Increased receipts of Gold	$2,405,[illegible]

COURTESY OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.		Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.
N. Y. Central	93¾@ 94		Cumberland	31 @31½	
Erie	28 @ 28½		La Crosse	11¼@11⅝	
Michigan Southern	28¾@ 29		Erie of '75	83 @83¾	
Galena	97 @ 98		Erie of '71	86½@87	
Reading	58¾@ 62		Erie of '75	75 @75	
Rock Island	73¾@ 79		California	79¾@80¾	
Panama	100¾@103¾		Mich. C. 8 ₩ cts.	94¼@97	
Pacific Mail	38 @ 41		La Crosse L. G.	28 @31	
Ill. Central	97¾@ 98		Harlem	13¼ @13¾	
Ill. Gen. Bonds	95 @ 94¾		M. Southern	23¾@25¼	

The course of the Stock Market throughout the week was, with scarcely any interruption, active and firm, and a large additional advance was established for all the leading Railway Shares, say on Erie 6½ ₩ cent., New-York Central 3¾@4 ₩ cent., Galena 7 ₩ cent., Rock Island 4 ₩ cent., (at one time as much as 6 ₩ cent., sales being made at 81,) Michigan Southern 4 ₩ cent., and Panama 8 ₩ cent. The shares and bonds of the Illinois Central were partially neglected, and the speculative movement in Cumberland Coal was less spirited. The State and Railway Bond list ruled generally steady. In the second mortgage 10 ₩ cents. of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, the whole issue of which is only $600,000, standing behind a first mortgage of about $10,000 ₩ mile—there was an advance of 6 ₩ cent.; and in the shares, after the revival of the annual meeting at Milwaukee was known, an advance of 7 ₩ cent., closing sales at 39. The few parcels of Michigan Central shares offering through the week were taken up at an advance of from 3 to 6 ₩ cent., and an equal rise was established on the Preference shares of the Michigan Southern. The general market left off on Saturday with a firm feeling, and notwithstanding the cold and stormy nature of the weather, speculation was almost at fever heat in the afternoon. Higher prices than in the printed list were paid for several of the active Stocks, after the formal adjournment of the Brokers. As the financial news by the *Africa* was not known, the probability is that prices will be further stimulated this week, particularly for State and other dividend-paying Stocks dealt in on the other side.

The Convention of some of the Country Bankers of New-York at Albany, last week, overruled both the project of redeeming through a City Clearing-house, and of establishing a mutual Bank for Redemption in New-York or Albany. Another alternative to the existing Metropolitan system was proposed, in the shape of a general arrangement with two of the Albany Banks, the Merchants' Bank and Banks of the Interior, and as this found favor with some of the Country Banks represented, it will probably be availed of, to some extent, as affording more profit to the banker on his circulation, though less accommodation to the public, than the Metropolitan practice affords. However the arrangement may work, the Convention certainly did well to postpone a Clearing-house regency over their affairs.

In consequence of a local opposition, partly of a personal nature, to the present management of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, the Board of Directors anticipated the regular annual meeting of the Company in May, by calling the Ohio stockholders together on the 11th inst. They did this in justice to the credit of the Stock, a large portion of which is held in New-York and abroad, that they might lay before the public the condition of the Company's affairs, and to request an investigation to confirm or invalidate, if need be, their statements. At the meeting the President submitted an informal statement of his Board in writing, which was accepted, and the desired Committee constituted, with instructions to report on the second Tuesday in March. A Director of the Company, writes since the meeting:

"Yesterday I was informed the stock had advanced 10 ₩ cent., and there is no good reason why it should not advance 25 more in the next three months. There is nothing in the future, connected with this Road, that is not bright; that we have made some mistakes, common to railroads in their *'morus multicaulis'* days, we do not deny; but that we shall yet realise to our stockholders their original just expectations, we feel an abiding confidence—a confidence strong enough for us to risk our fortune and good name."

The Custom-House receipts for Duties the past week amounted to about half-a-million of dollars, of which only one-fifth was paid in Treasury Bills—the remainder in Specie. The uncertainty of buying Treasury Bills at a discount equal to the trouble of looking after them, induces a good many of the importers to send the Gold directly to the Custom-House.

We hear from Wisconsin that the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company is now under examination by the Legislature for alleged frauds in connection with the land grants received from the last Congress, as also for other charges of bribery and corruption towards certain members of the Wisconsin Legislature during the sessions of the two past years. Mr. BYRON KILBOURN, the former President of the Company, was arrested on Wednesday last for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions that were put to him by the Legislative Committee.

The Illinois Central Company give notice that the subscription list, both in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years.

The following summary of the capital and deposit accounts of the Joint-Stock Banks of London will illustrate the extreme principle upon which these concerns are permitted to bank under the individual liability of shareholders. The accounts current with depositors, it will be noticed, aggregate, in Federal money, about *two hundred and six millions dollars*, against a paid-up capital of only *eighteen and a half millions!*

Banks.	Founded.	Capital.	Deposits.
London & Westm'ter	1694	£1,000,000	£12,880,021
London Joint Stock	1836	600,000	10,737,580
Union Bk. of London	1839	600,000	2,645,912
London and County	1839	500,000	2,522,425
Commercial of London	1839	300,000	921,426
City Bank	1855	300,000	1,236,933
Bank of London	1855	300,000	1,114,843
Unity Bank	1855	150,000	159,774
Total		£3,750,000	£41,271,115

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending Feb. 19 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$322,819	Tea	$120,[illegible]
Sugar	62,987	Other Articles	105,104
Total			$[illegible]
Corresponding week 1857			1,[illegible]
Decrease			$[illegible]

Trade and Tonnage of the Canals.

From the Albany Argus.

From the tables furnished by the Auditor of the Canal Department we compile the annexed statement of the Trade and Tonnage of the Canals for the year 1857. The tables, obtained from the same source, of the movements for the years 1856 and 1856, are also published, for the purpose of giving a comparison in both value and quantity with the business of 1857. The statement will be found of much interest.

It will be found that in the Products of the Forest the only articles which show an increase in 1857 over 1856 are shingles and staves.

Under the head of Agriculture there is a deficiency in the receipt of almost every article, and in some the deficiency is large.

The statement shows a decrease in down tonnage in 1857 compared with 1856 of 566,208 tons, and a decrease in value of $23,606,716.

In respect to the upward movement, the decrease in 1857 is 220,566 tons, and in value, $26,115,466.

STATEMENT showing the total quantity of each article which came to the Hudson River on all the Canals, during the years 1855, 1856 and 1857:

THE FOREST.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Fur and Peltry, lbs	47,113	90,600	48,000
PRODUCTS OF WOOD.			
Bds. & Scantling, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, M	71,000	97,000	98,000
Timber, cubic feet	8,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
Staves, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood, cords	16,000	6,000	None
Ashes, pot & pearl, bbls	12,000	62,647	20,344

AGRICULTURE.

PRODUCTS OF ANIMALS.

Pork, bbls	60,000	61,000	10,000
Beef, bbls	37,000	47,000	10,000
Pieces, No	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
Cheese, lbs	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Butter, lbs	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Hides, No	450,000	514,000	500,000
Wool, lbs	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Lard, tallow and lard oil, lbs	9,000,000	6,000,000	000,000

VEGETABLE FOOD.

Flour, bbls	1,000,000	1,000,000	000,000
Wheat, bushels	5,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000
Rye, bushels	000,000	1,000,000	000,000
Corn, bushels	000,000	000,000	000,000
Oats, bushels	3,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
Corn meal, bbls	2,000	14,000	
Barley, bushels	1,000,000	2,000,000	000,000
Bran and ship stuff, lbs	4,000,000	3,000,000	000,000
Peas and Beans, bush	90,000	1,000,000	000,000
Potatoes	000,000	000,000	000,000
Dried Fruit, lbs	000,000	000,000	000,000

ALL OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Cotton, lbs	90,000	100,000	00,000
Unmanuf'd tobacco, lbs	2,000,000	1,000,000	000,000
Hemp, lbs	000,000	000,000	000,000
Hops and grass seed	000,000	000,000	000,000
Flaxseed	000,000	000,000	000,000
Hops	000,000	000,000	000,000

MANUFACTURES.

Domestic spirits, gallon	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Oil meal and cake, lbs	11,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Leather, lbs	7,000,000	10,000,000	000,000
Furniture, lbs	000,000	000,000	000,000
Bar and pig lead, lbs	5,000,000	000,000